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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Hub Police Station Probe; Nations to Discuss Food; Trade Act Renewal Urged

The World's Day—April 2, 1943

Boston: Special Police to Inspect Stations

Acting Commissioner of Police Thomas S. J. Kavanaugh today named Deputy Superintendent William J. Carey; Lieut. Andrew Markhard; Sergeant Harold Hickey, and eight patrolmen to a special division to inspect Boston police stations and to investigate conditions under their jurisdiction.

Photographs of a Cocoanut Grove door with its latch tongue in a locked position were exhibited in Superior Court today as the State cross-examined the first witnesses for the defense in the trial of manslaughter charge against three Grove executives. [Page 2.]

Extreme care and vigilance urged upon Massachusetts citizens to prevent severe losses in the spring forest fire hazard season. [Page 2.]

East Boston airport development plan requires no other land takings than the city-owned Wood Island Park and adjacent recreational facilities, City Council's Committee on Public Lands is told by representative of State Public Works Department. [Page 2.]

Food: Nine United Nations to Attend Conference

Nine countries, including Soviet Russia, already have accepted the United States invitation to a United Nations food conference scheduled for April 27, Secretary of State Hull said. Others from which acceptances have been received, he said, are Australia, China, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay and the United Kingdom.

[A Washington Intimate Message on the subject of the Food Conference will be found on the first page, second section.]

Washington: Reciprocal Trade Act Renewal Urged

Renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act was pushed by the Administration as evidence of the country's intentions to co-operate internationally in the postwar world. [Page 3.]

Legislation to give complete independence to Puerto Rico was introduced by Senator Tydings (D) of Maryland who told the Senate such action would follow the policy already adopted by the United States for Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

Harrison Spangler, Republican National Committee Chairman, replied to Democratic proposals for a short presidential campaign in 1944 that the Democrats have already selected President Roosevelt as a fourth-term candidate and are campaigning for him.

Branding it inflationary and dangerous, President Roosevelt vetoed the Bankhead bill to increase farm prices by excluding benefit payments in figuring the farm parity price formulas. [Page 1.]

Induction of fathers is likely to begin about July 1, Selective Service Director Hershey said.

Elimination of the 3-B draft classification—putting all childless married men into 1-A and reserving 3-A ratings exclusively for fathers—is under serious consideration, according to informed sources.

Declaring that labor leaders "must now demonstrate that they are statesmen and patriots as well as paid advocates for worthy causes," the Senate War Investigating Committee condemned John L. Lewis for saying his no-strike promise was not "necessarily binding."

The Agricultural Labor Administration announced it will start at once to release 500 experienced dairy farmers from 33 conscientious objector camps to work on dairy farms in 25 counties in 11 States where labor shortages exist.

House Democratic leadership divided on the issue of tax abatement. Majority Leader McCormack (D) of Massachusetts advocated quick action to forgo part of the 1942 income tax. Representative Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, refused to act on tax questions before May or June.

The Food Distribution Administration released for sale through regular commercial channels 31,000 tons of dried prunes and raisins.

The War Production Board ruled that any aviation student "whose ability to fly will contribute directly to the war effort" can obtain an exception to an order which prohibits the sale or rental of light pleasure aircraft.

Steel production of 92,000,000 net tons in ingots and castings, or 7 per cent more than the record production of last year, is anticipated for 1943, the Commerce Department estimates.

Women's hosiery may be sheer, but must be durable, the War Production Board has ruled in setting new standards, including use of long-wearing yarns.

In Europe: Reich Demands More French Workers

France must supply 150,000 more workers for the Reich, says German Labor Commissioner, Fritz Sauckel, according to a Reuters report from Switzerland which says that 50,000 would be sent to Sicily, the remainder to work on fortifications on the French Mediterranean coast.

Sabotage in Copenhagen brings forth a German accusation that Danish guards are permitting "British parachutists" to enter industrial plants and plant bombs.

Guerrilla fighting is said to have broken out in Lithuania where 40 natives were executed publicly by the Germans because Lithuanians had refused to obey the Nazi call for service and the demand to turn over agricultural products.

Many Greeks were killed during the Independence Day celebrations in Athens where Axis troops fired on marching crowds carrying Greek flags, the Columbia Broadcasting System reports.

Germans rush troop reinforcements to Belgrade to launch an offensive against the Yugoslav patriots of General Mikhailovitch.

German U-boat construction is experiencing a shortage of raw materials, according to a German military publication, which explains that the copper, tin, and steel content has had to be reduced, probably impairing their durability.

Former Finnish Prime Minister, Jukha Rangell, was named permanent head of the Bank of Finland, a post formerly held by President Ryti before he entered the government.

National: Lewis Charges Coal Miners Intimidated

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, charged that agents of the military intelligence were intimidating miners "with the implied suggestion that a second military front is to be established in the coal fields of the country."

Anthracite mine operators rejected major demands made by the United Mine Workers union in negotiations for a new contract to replace the one expiring April 30.

A Federal Grand Jury in Chicago returned four indictments charging 218 persons with conspiracy to violate the lottery laws. The indictments alleged that 12 principals and 206 agents and distributors participated in four nation-wide lotteries having an annual revenue of $2,000,000.

Orient: Martial Law in Occupied Thailand

Martial law has been declared in Japanese-occupied Thailand, with the military in complete control. [Recall of the Japanese ambassador to Thailand in January was regarded as evidence that he had failed to secure Thai support.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 7:40 p. m.; ends Saturday at 5:34 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 7:41 p. m.; ends Sunday at 5:33 a. m.

WPA to End In Bay State By April 30

Is now liquidating for final cleanup with 13 other States — Marks New Deal milestone.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From a peak of 136,000 workers four years ago, the Work Projects Administration in Massachusetts has dwindled to 2,000 and will be entirely out of business at the end of this month, the office of the State Administrator of the WPA reported here today.

Only in 14 States, Massachusetts among them, is the WPA still operating. These are liquidating, and all will close on April 30 except for a few weeks of final accounting work. Six States quit last month. The shutdown follows President Roosevelt's order of last December.

The biggest single cut in WPA workers that has been made recently in Massachusetts came yesterday when the sewing projects, which still carried 2,200 women, were dropped. Sewing at its height employed 20,000.

In its ten years the WPA expended approximately $750,000,000 for pay roll purposes in Massachusetts, state officials said today. About $200,000,000 more went into the operation of projects, for materials, equipment and supplies.

Once $10,000,000 Monthly

In 1939 the monthly pay roll ran $10,000,000 to $11,000,000. This month the allowance stands at $135,000 and this will not nearly be used up.

All the money for pay rolls came from the Federal Government, but a minor part of the cash for materials, etc., on construction projects was furnished by cities, towns, counties and the State. Since 1939 at last 25 per cent of the cost of a project had to be assumed by the sponsoring unit of government.

One of the most important things the WPA is now engaged on is the turning over of its equipment to the Army and Navy and emergency agencies of the Federal Government — 35,000 construction items such as tools, picks, shovels, hoes, wheelbarrows etc., and 9,000 pieces of office furniture, mostly tables, desks, chairs, typewriters, adding machines and the like. Disposition is directed by the Treasury Department according to the need and importance of the federal agencies.

"The WPA is nearly liquidated in Massachusetts," commented an official. "There is very little left in the line of employment. Strictly speaking, the WPA is practically out of the picture here."

The remnant which continues to operate is thus described:

Manual Projects About Done

Manual projects, which at their peak employed 70 per cent or 95,000 of the WPA workers, will engage in April about 350 men. These are occupied on national defense and public utility projects including an airport at Lawrence, which it would be a severe economic loss to abandon at

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

British Forces 18 Miles From Bizerte; American Column Joins Montgomery; Roosevelt Vetoes Farm Parity Increase

Bankhead bill to omit benefit payments in parity 'inflationary,' President declares.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—President Roosevelt today delivered to Congress a long, closely argued and vigorous veto of the Bankhead farm parity-price bill and appealed to Congress to sustain his action in order to protect the nation—and the farmer—from "wartime inflation and postwar chaos."

He declared that this legislation, if it became law, would quickly and substantially jump the cost of living for everybody and would strike from the hands of the Government "the power to prevent very substantial increases in food prices."

The bill itself, though highly technical in its provisions, would be far-reaching in its effects on millions of consumers. Its purpose would be to exclude in determining parity prices for agriculture any deduction for any subsidy payment, parity payment, incentive payment or other payments made with respect to any farm commodity.

The President, in a message which was quiet in tone but direct and forthright, explained that he was vetoing the measure for three primary reasons.

Three Primary Reasons

It was, he held, inflationary in character.

It would break down the barriers already erected and which must be maintained in order to avoid all the disasters of inflation.

It was "wholly inconsistent" with the stabilization program and therefore dangerous alike "to our constructive farm policy and to our whole war effort."

Mr. Roosevelt appealed to the "considered judgment" of Congress to sustain his veto.

The Bankhead bill, he declared, "will not help the farmer with his immediate war difficulties.

"It will make it infinitely harder for the farmer to protect himself from wartime inflation and postwar chaos.

"It will add to the burdens of those most heavily burdened.

"It will make the winning of the war more difficult and gravely imperil our chances of winning the peace."

Mr. Roosevelt offered detailed evidence to show that the farmer, far from being worse off than he was in the last war, is substantially better off.

"But he will not remain better off if we set loose an inflationary tornado," he asserted.

The United States, the Chief Executive pointed out to the legis-

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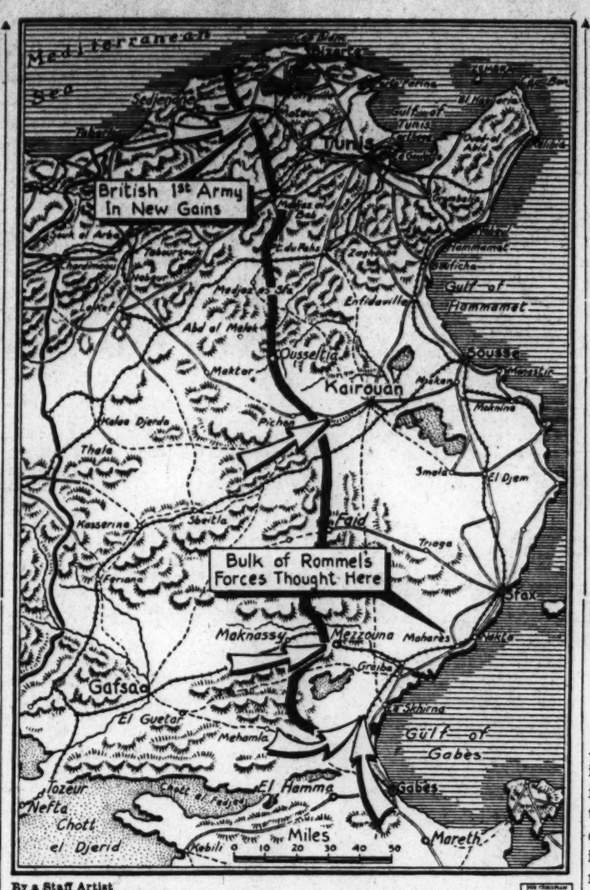

By a Staff Artist

Developments in Tunisia

While the British First Army is reported to be nearing the outskirts of Mateur, 18 miles south of Bizerte, one of General Patton's three American columns has joined forces with the British Eighth Army. The two white arrows near Gabès show where the juncture was effected. The rest of the map is self-explanatory.

Allies prepare for second round of battle while Rommel continues dogged resistance north of Gabès; U. S. planes raid five Japanese ships; entire Russian Front slowed by thaws.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The British First Army has made new gains and now is reported to be nearing Mateur, only 18 miles from the northernmost Tunisian port of Bizerte.

In Central Tunisia, General Montgomery's Eighth Army has been strengthened by the addition of one of General Patton's American columns, which appears finally to have reached the coast after breaking through minefields east of El Guetar.

Marshal Rommel's fleeing Afrika Korps is still putting up a stiff rearguard resistance about 25 miles north of Gabès, and the Eighth Army has made only slight progress in 24 hours.

But sustained Allied air attacks are reported all along the corridor through which the Afrika Korps is moving. Yesterday's near-record raid on the El Maou airfield near Sfax is said to have destroyed or damaged every building or plane on the ground.

The present comparative lull in ground fighting can be described as the pause between Round 1 and Round 2 in the Battle of Tunisia. The broad outlines of Round 2 have begun to emerge. They provide encouraging evidence that the United Nations Command is not reconciled to the possibility of a Rommel getaway, and that everything possible is going to be done to prevent it.

By launching a strong offensive against General von Arnim's forces the First Army obviously is seeking to prevent the dispatch of substantial aid to Marshal Rommel and to crack the perimeter of a stronghold in which the Axis has had six months to entrench. This, in turn, suggests that a new and reinforced drive will be opened in the next day or two by General Patton's northernmost column, which has been more or less stalled by minefields and sniping armor attacks just west of Kairouan.

The task of preventing Marshal Rommel from joining forces with General von Arnim's left flank near Sousse is seen to rest, therefore, chiefly with General Patton. Whether he will be able to block the desert fox's northward flight will depend upon the extent of reinforcements which are believed to be reaching him.

In any event, Marshal Rommel's army is still a powerful fighting force and one which may be replenishing some of its losses if reports of fresh troop arrivals by air from Italy are true.

The importance of the First Army's new activity should not be underestimated. If General Anderson's men can gain control of Mateur they will be less than 50 miles from the east coast of Tunisia and thus in an excellent position to drive a steel wedge between Bizerte and Tunis. With Bizerte inaccessible by land, Marshal Rommel would have to rely upon Tunis' limited facilities for the withdrawal of the bulk of his battered troops. And Allied air power, coincidentally, would have the advantage of a smaller target area.

In the Far East, American bombers attacked a force of five Japanese destroyers southwest of Kolombangara, while almost at the same time fighter planes were engaging 30 to 40 Zeros and shooting down 16 of them.

In Russia, Soviet troops have captured three more villages on the approaches to the German-held Black Sea base of Novorossisk, but elsewhere mud and slush is bogging operations.

Gabès Cheers Liberators As Building Starts

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Eighth Army

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AT GABÈS, April 2—This important French area, the first freed of German military occupation since June, 1940, was today dividing its time cheering its British liberators and attempting to rebuild its shattered economic life.

With the Eighth Army already throwing its great offensive power against the Axis in an attempt to offset further resistance some miles northward, 30,000 Frenchmen, Jews and Arabs here are awakening from what one of them described as a nightmare of robbery and apprehension over what tomorrow would bring.

Still within earshot of the rumble of heavy British artillery, they were gathered in the streets, smiling and laughing with troops who had struck north and northeast in three irresistible columns to outflank and expel the enemy.

Return to Normalcy

Passing along the road from El Hamma to Gabès we saw natives driving herds of sheep down from the hill where they had been partly saved from the Germans. In town, Arabs in flowing robes pedaled down streets on bicycles, carrying radios sequestered by the enemy and being returned. At the Gendarmerie we were told not all sets could be returned since the retreating foe had either taken numerous sets intact or had removed the tubes.

Aside from the great physical destruction suffered by Gabès

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

British Spur Plane Output To Equal Pilot Supply

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 2 — As all Britain pays tribute to the Royal Air Force on the silver jubilee anniversary of its foundation as a single unified service, attention is also focused sharply on the production side of this nation's air strength.

At the same time a nation-wide question mark has arisen over the way the Aircraft Production Minister, Sir Stafford Cripps, is using wartime emergency powers to take over certain aircraft factories.

As this country has been told again and again in this war, what really decides the extent to which the RAF can fly is the work of the factories in turning out planes.

More Fliers Than Planes

Highly trained pilots and crews have ever since the war's outbreak been in excess of machines. Some of these men are spending this memorable RAF anniversary virtually queueing up outside factories for planes to be wheeled out so they can get at the enemy and help shorten the war.

Which all goes to show how vitally important is the question of Sir Stafford's direction of plane production, especially where he breaks new ground, as in the case of the firm of Short Brothers of Rochester, Kent, who build the famous Sunderland flying boats and heavy four-engined Stirling Bombers.

Sir Stafford has not only taken over control and direction of Short Brothers, but he has also requisitioned the shares. And yesterday in the House of Commons there was quite a commotion over why he had taken this drastic action, whether shareholders would be able to buy back their shares after the war or whether Sir Stafford is really trying to nationalize the industry by the back door, making use of the wartime emergency.

Tryout of Postwar Plans

Not only is the whole question of the utmost importance to the war effort; it is also a practical

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Taking the 'M' Out of Meat Problem for Coupon Holders

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Long on cash—but short on points." That's the story of New Englanders today as they approach the first week end of the new meat rationing program.

And, if one is to believe the proprietor of a group of large chain markets, "the public has been misled and kidded in this thing." Certain it is, there was a wide variety and a plentiful stock of most meats on display in markets generally today.

Unrationed poultry seemed to be the only scarce item. "It is impossible to buy fowl in this State except on the black market," said Paul Cefrino, of Supreme Markets, today. "We have some chicken, which we purchased in other cities, but all fresh and frozen fowl is being shipped out of the State, where better prices are offered.

Everywhere, the story is the same: Dealers have meat; customers have none. Point values are too high, or too restricted. With only 16 points available on red coupons this week, and with the necessity for conserving a portion of these for butter, cheese, and cooking fats, very little meat could be purchased with what was left.

Look Longingly

Customers looked longingly at legs of lamb and fat smoked hams. Then they checked up on the points in their ration books. Then, rather sorrowfully—for here was meat aplenty, and they had the money to buy it, too—they decided to wait until they had more points, or settled for a pound or so of hamburger, or a few chops. Roasts were beyond their "point" means.

Dealers freely expressed the opinion that the present 16 points per person were not enough for the average family, and that the present system would have to be liberalized.

"Let's analyze this thing," said one. "First, customers were promised 2½ pounds of meat a week; then 2¼. But, now it's far less than the two pounds allotted under the OPA quota. For, it must be remembered that out of that 16 points must come butter, lard, cooking fats and oils, cheese, and canned fish.

"Even admitting what the OPA

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Real Victory Tempo Wins 'E' Award For Converted Garage-Repair Shop

COS COB, Conn., April 2 (AP)—The spirit of the Connecticut Yankee survives today in Harold C. Powers, wiry, red-headed mechanic, whose production of precision instruments for aircraft has just earned for his converted garage-repair shop the joint Army-Navy E.

An official announcement today of the impending presentation said Mr. Powers' Diamond Hill machine shop was the second smallest plant ever to win the honor and that's really the whole story, for Mr. Powers has just two full-time employees and two youthful part-time helpers.

Include his wife, who takes time out from managing a couple of growing boys to handle the shop's finances and prepare lunches for the men, and you've got six workers whose joint record, said Carl F. Hamilton, War Production Board field representative from Bridgeport, simply is "amazing."

Right after the assault on Pearl Harbor Mr. Powers ditched his 25-year-old repair business to get into the fight by swinging over to war work. He began with metal fixtures for Navy small boats.

In January of last year came a small contract from the Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation for plane parts. "Not only," said the Navy, "did the contracts come out ahead of schedule but there were no rejections."

Other orders flowed in and when new machines couldn't be found, Mr. Powers toured neighboring junk yards for pieces of discarded machinery. With typical Yankee ingenuity he made the junk work.

In addition to his two full-time men—and full time means anywhere from 14 to 18 hours a day—Mrs. Powers took on a milk man and a 17-year-old high school student for spare time assistance.

"We don't need clocks around here," said Mr. Powers. "Everyone knows we have a job to do and we do it."

G. O. P. Leader Detects Joker In Democratic Campaign Plan

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2 — It's too late to shorten the 1944 presidential campaign; it is already under way.

The proposal that the nominating conventions be held later and that the campaign be abbreviated by two months is not acting to postpone political controversy. It is acting to stimulate it.

That, certainly, is the evident effect today of the apparently innocent suggestion advanced by Frank Walker, Postmaster General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that neither party should unveil their presidential nominee until late next summer nor begin political shooting until September or even October.

But to observant Harrison E. Spangler, new Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mr. Walker's proposal didn't look so innocent. In fact it looked to him as though it were tinged if not saturated with political poison.

Mr. Spangler figured that it was hardly cricket—or something—for the New Dealers to argue for retarding the presidential conventions when they had "already selected" their own presidential candidate and he said so franky, both in quotes and out of quotes.

Convention in White House

Mr. Spangler didn't find it necessary to coin a word but he did call it "shadow boxing" and he made it perfectly clear that the time of the Republican convention would be set by its National Committee, not by Mr. Walker, who could hardly be looked upon as an ally of the Republican Party.

It is interestingly apparent that Mr. Spangler and Mr. Walker are completely unwilling to talk about their own party's possible presidential candidates and completely willing to talk about the other party's presidential candidates.

Mr. Spangler, without any fancy nuances, says in effect that the Democratic National Committee has already held its party convention right in the White House and that the fourth-term round-up is now in full cry.

For his part, Mr. Walker who will quote the price of stamps without equivocation, will say neither yea nor nay.

Had All the Answers

During an amiable press conference yesterday during which, after a short time, the record seemed to play itself over and over again, Mr. Walker brightly offered a dozen different versions of the remark: "I'd rather not discuss the candidates at this time," but sometimes the only difference was in punctuation.

"Do you want Mr. Roosevelt to run for a fourth term?" one correspondent asked with unorthodox simplicity.

Mr. Walker, who had just returned to Washington after a 10-state postmastering and political tour, proved himself fully able to cope with such innocent—or was it so innocent?—directness and replied: . . .

"It's a mistake to discuss candidates now. I don't think it would help the prosecution of the war. Personally, I would like to see a very short campaign and an agreement with the other party for one starting in September or October. I would like to have late conven-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Tunisia:

British First Army Moves Past Sedjenane

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said the British First Army was edging east and north of recaptured Sedjenane while Americans in the central sector engaged in some fighting and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery maintained pressure upon the new German-Italian lines 24 miles north of Gabès.

"The Tunisian Front was generally quieter yesterday," a communique announced, indicating a lull in preparation for the next

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

New Car Urge Suffers From Wartime Ban

The motorist's usual springtime urge to buy a brand new automobile isn't what it used to be, according to figures released today by the Office of Price Administration.

Not that New England motorists can be blamed for not wanting to invest upward of $1,000 or so in transportation that it so uncertain these days, but they have purchased only 2,270 of the 15,045 cars held in local dealer storage rooms as of last November.

Against this wartime background, automobile distributors recalled the years when more than 1,000 sales were completed in a single week of the annual Boston Automobile Show.

Ever since the Government froze the available automobile supply of more than a half million new cars in January, 1942, in the hands of 37,808 dealers throughout the country, local dealers have had their troubles selling anything like the quotas allowed for New England by government order. That is, up to this year when liberalization of rationing provisions helped to encourage more buying.

Last month for the first time, Massachusetts automobile sales surpassed the monthly quota for the State of some 600 cars by 10. Rhode Island also reports going over its quota by 15 in early statements available from rationing officials.

This is encouraging to rationing chiefs who say that the backlog of automobiles is taking up much-needed storage space and that automobiles deteriorate rapidly after a certain period of idleness.

Quotas are being raised gradually over the entire country. Last July the allotment to Massachusetts motorists was running around 600 cars. The April allowance this year is given out as 788 for the State and 1,765 for the whole of New England. These quotas can be exceeded slightly under certain reserves allowed by the OPA.

It will be noted that Massachusetts takes nearly one-half of the automobile quotas and Boston takes at least two-thirds of the Massachusetts allowance.

The increase in New England automobile sales this year is shown in the following figures: January, 505; February, 562; March, more than 600, actual figure not yet released.

As of April 1, there are 489,000 new 1942 models in the hands of dealers throughout the country as compared with 535,000 when rationing began. This means a nation-wide sale of some 46,000 cars in the course of one year. At that rate, the country has a replacement quota equal to more than 10 years.

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Ship Sailors Saw Sinking Turns Up at an Allied Port

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Given up as lost after a torpedo attack, a "ghost ship" manned by a skeleton crew sailed 700 miles to an allied port, the Navy reported today.

Three survivors of the medium-sized Dutch merchantman reached Boston recently and told of leaving their vessel obviously sinking—its bow deep in the sea, its stern, with propellors showing, flung high.

She was listed as lost.

But, "the vessel herself had decided to refute their judgment," said the Navy.

It told of the captain and 12 men remaining near the sinking ship in a lifeboat. Hours later the vessel began to right herself. The captain and his men boarded her again and found two officers who never had left. That tiny crew managed to sail the vessel to port.

"It was a night late in February when the vessel, in the Atlantic, was struck by a single torpedo near the bow," said the Navy's account. "The ship listed sharply, her bow sank quickly beneath the surface, and her stern rose high, propellers thrashing.

"The abandon-ship order was given, and according to the three survivors at Boston, their lifeboat was swamped when a rope caught in lowering. They baled the boat with their hands and drifted until mid-morning the following day. Their ship had disappeared, but they sighted near-by a raft with 19 men from a previous sinking, who promptly tumbled into the more seaworthy lifeboat. Sixteen days later the lifeboat was sighted by a United States naval vessel and its occupants were taken to Boston.

"Of the four lifeboats launched from the torpedoed ship, only one—the one containing the captain and 12 men—had remained close enough to the scene of attack to discover the next morning that the ship had refused to sink. The captain determined to board his vessel again, and discovered upon doing so that two of the ship's officers had never left her decks. They had planned to occupy the lifeboat that swamped and in the darkness had not known that the swamped boat was finally baled out and made useable again.

"Together, the 15 men set about examining the wrecked ship, and they agreed that there was a chance to save her. During the night the sand ballast in the forward part had poured out through the gaping hole, and the bow had come up a little.

"For the next 24 hours, the courageous skeleton crew labored to unload another 150 tons of ballast from the bow. Then they flooded sections of the stern, and gradually the vessel was restored to fairly even keel. The engines were in good working order, and there was plenty of fuel.

"And so, with a prayer that the bulkheads would hold, the ship was got under way. Going at slow speed, paradoxically, proved hazardous, as it caused the ship to twist and buck against the hole in the bow. Three-quarters speed seemed to be the answer, as the water was pushed in the hole with sufficient force to make it act as a wall against oncoming waves. One whole day was spent in a fruitless search for the other lifeboats.

"It was difficult to keep the clumsy vessel on a straight course but they continued to make progress. For five days and nights the voyage continued before they finally reached port."

Times an Applicant Can Take Bar Examinations Still Four

State House Roundup

A second attempt to override Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's veto of a bill which would remove the limit of four to the number of times applicants can be examined for admission to the Massachusetts Bar failed in the House yesterday by only six votes.

The new attempt to overturn the Governor's veto came on a motion for reconsideration filed by Representative Charles D. Driscoll (R-D) of Boston, who argued that the limt was unfair.

Representative Perlie Dyar Chase (R) of Ward 4, Boston, contributed verbal pyrotechnics when he orated for several minutes in an attempt to win support for overriding the veto.

A roll call vote disclosed 132 members in favor against 75 opposed. A two-thirds vote is necessary to override.

Two Plates on Cars

Massachusetts motorists will be required to have two number plates on their automobiles the rest of this year and next year, Frank A. Goodwin, Motor Vehicle Registrar, has announced.

The Registrar said in a conference in Governor Saltonstall's office it was agreed to have the Governor's recommendation for legislation changed to permit use of only one rear plate effective 1945 if steel was unobtainable in sufficient quantity for two plates.

Salary Bill in Senate

The bill increasing the salaries of State employees by 15 per cent and setting a minimum increase of $240 and a maximum of $360, with the House amendment providing a $360 raise for Legislators, received its first reading in the Senate. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Ways and Means and is expected to come up for action next week.

Local Tax Rates

Political subdivisions of Massachusetts will enter 1944 in sound financial condition if they continue their present trend of showing foresight in determining tax rates for this year, Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, has announced.

He disclosed that 44 of the 351 cities and towns had their 1943 rates approved in March. Rates ranged from $16 in Truro to $42 in Sturbridge.

Judge Greene To Give Lectures

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., of Chicago, Illinois, will deliver a series of free suburban lectures on Christian Science commencing Sunday afternoon, April 4, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Senior High School Auditorium, Orchard Street, near Common Street, Belmont, followed by lectures in Roslindale Monday evening, April 5, at 8:00 o'clock in the Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street; in Dorchester, Friday evening, April 9, at 8:00 o'clock, in the Dorchester Woman's Club, 38 Centre Street; and in Brookline, Saturday evening, April 10, at 8:00 o'clock, and Sunday afternoon, April 11, at 3:30 o'clock, in Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner.

Judge Greene is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under whose auspices the lectures will be given.

The public is invited to attend these lectures.

Gaming Equipment Is Held Forfeited

All gambling equipment, including furnishings seized in gaming raids, must be forfeited by the operators, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts ruled yesterday.

The specific case that the Court ruled on yesterday dated back to a gambling raid made on Aug. 31, 1931, when a self-admitted operator asked the court to restore to him all equipment, seized, including $378.50 in cash, $512 in checks, nine adding machines, a safe, and two time clocks.

All cash, the Court ruled, goes to the State; the furnishings are to be sold and proceeds given to Middlesex County. The decision was written by Judge Henry T. Lummus.

Filling of Consumer Tanks Discussed

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Government oil officials are considering filling consumers' fuel oil tanks in the east to utilize the storage space, should that become necessary, and charging off these deliveries against next winter's coupons, informed sources said today.

The Petroleum Administration for War emphasized, however, that its present problem was moving in enough oil to build up the East's depleted storage reserve rather than finding more storage space. The latter problem was termed remote.

Spokesmen discounted the possibility that commercial storage space would become insufficient to take care of all fuel oil they can transport into the East. They said the area has always had good storage facilities to accommodate supplies moved in during warmer months.

Cambridge Victory Show

The extent of civilian defense preparations made by Cambridge residents will be portrayed in demonstrations, displays and a stage presentation at the Cambridge Victory Show which will be held from 3 p. m. to 7:30 p. m. tomorrow in the Cambridge Armory. The show is sponsored by the local council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Little but Oh, My!

By a Staff Photographer

Who Knows but That They Will Become Famous?

These children in the nursery school at Elizabeth Peabody House are from Boston's crowded West End, where money, space, and opportunity are about equally scarce. But the Settlement House plans to test them even at this early age, find out whether they show tendencies of liking music, painting, sewing, chemistry, or mechanics best, and then give them opportunities to learn.

C. I. O. Dance To Aid Relief For Russians

Visiting Russian seamen are to be the guests of honor tonight at a cabaret-dance to be held by the Greater Boston Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on the eve of the sixth annual state convention of the C. I. O., on Saturday and Sunday.

Tonight's affair, which will be for the benefit of Rusian War Relief, will be held in the Lobby Salon of the Hotel Bradford, beginning at 8. Speakers scheduled to be heard include Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State C. I. O., who is also to preside over the convention, Robert Mills, port agent of the National Maritime Union, and Mrs. Claude Isbister, representative in Massachusetts for Russian War Relief.

Entertainment will consist of balalaika music, with a Russian chorus, and Russain dancers.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Labor Advisor to the President, are among the principal speakers scheduled to address the two-day session at hte Hotel Statler.

Resolutions to come before the convention, which are expected to be approved, include: Establishment of labor-management committees in all-out war plants as a means of reducing absenteeism; assent to the Pepper-Tolan-Kilgore bills in Congress which would establish a central office of war mobilization, and favoring immediate action to knock Germany out of the war by invasion of the European continent.

Endorsement of President Roosevelt's social security plan, and other progressive labor measures, and opposition to the Hobb, Johnson, Smith, and Connolly bills in Congress is also expected at the convention.

A banquet for delegates and guests is scheduled for Saturday evening at the Statler. The convention will wind up Sunday with an election of officers for the coming year.

State Ends WPA April 30 After Final Clean-Up

Continued from Page 1

this stage. All such work stops April 30.

Nursery schools for children of pre-school age, for which the WPA supplied teachers and cooks, will probably be the last of the WPA to go. The WPA once serviced 96 such units in 38 cities and towns, and around 200 of these workers are still employed on projects that are being continued for a short time for emergency reasons.

Not more than 130 clerical workers remain on white collar projects. These are engaged in microfilm projects preparing records for the national archives and on a project sponsored by the State Attorney General having to do with records of the present war.

The school lunch projects are mostly out, and the few left are to close April 16. These once employed on an average of 700 people, and served an estimated 3,500,000 hot lunches to school children.

The WPA vocational schools which have been giving a nine weeks' course will complete the training of those enrolled, but new assignments were stopped two weeks ago. These classes trained approximately 17,000 semi-skilled workers for war plants in sheet metal work, welding, machinists' work, and ordnance inspection.

Administrative employees now number 70. They once totaled 2,200.

Mrs. White Does 'Impossible' Finding Peabody House Talent

"They said it couldn't be done, but we did it." They said no settlement house could conduct a natural science department, but Mrs. Eva Whiting White, head worker at the Elizabeth Peabody House, believed it could. And it did. Moreover, the work the children of Boston's West End did in the laboratories at Peabody House won them two national awards—the Edison Medal and the Bausch-Lomb Medal—and gave 56 boys in 1939 and 49 in 1940 an opportunity to represent the House at the New York World's Fair, giving demonstrations in th Westinghouse Building.

More recently they have said it was impossible to determine at pre-school age what a child's artistic or tactual leanings are going to be. But for five years now Mrs. White has had an idea that it was possible, and at last she believes she has found someone who knows the proper tests to apply and how to apply them. If present plans work out, Miss Mary MacDonald, a senior at Albion College, Michigan, will come to Peabody House in June and begin the aptitude tests. "It is of course an experiment," says Mrs. White, "and we shall continue with it year by year and watch the results."

Mrs. White, who has been head of Peabody House since 1909, believes there is "enormous potential ability in folks." All you need do," she declares, "is to give them the opportunity; they will do the rest." At Peabody House the policy is to give members the very best instruction available, because Mrs. White believes mediocre instruction leads people only to mediocrity. Today it is the conviction of the workers at Peabody House that they have a staff of instructors equal to that of the best private school in the city.

The results over a period of 44 years have been gratifying. "Graduates" of the house now hold prominent positions in the world of music, the theater, medicine, and the physical sciences.

One young man in particular has developed a voice which, with his talent for acting, the workers think will bring him inevitably to the Metropolitan Opera stage in due time. Another has become a widely famous music teacher. Several have won scholarships to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Eight former members are now playing in three of the leading symphony orchestras of the country. These were once children from some of the city's poorest homes.

Letters come now to Mrs. White from boys in the armed forces. One, apparently written as the boy was about to go into battle, said, "I want you to know what that house did for me. I know it didn't do the same for all the boys, but if I hadn't had it, I wouldn't have been able to show some of the qualities I hope I am going to be able to show now."

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Braintree Town Hall at 8 p. m.

Michael Karpovich will lecture on "The Revolution: The Latest Phase—A Cultural Thermidor?" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Saturday

A talk on "French Rooms" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Two free films, "Indian Life Today" and "Navajo Sand Painting" will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m.

Archibald Oilchrist will speak on "Australia at Work and in War" at the Twentieth Century Association Luncheon, 3 Joy Street, at 1 p. m. The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lecture.

Robert Hall Collins, baritone, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Under the auspices of l'Alliance Francaise, Groupe de Boston-Cambridge, Mlle. Girarpie Der Nersessian will give a lecture in French on "Eglises de France: Portails sculptés, douzième et treizième siècles" (with slides), at the Hotel Copley-Plaza, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Photo of Locked Door Shown in 'Grove' Trial

Official Boston police photographs of a Cocoanut Grove door with its latch tongue in a locked position were brought into the trial in Superior Court of manslaughter charges against three Grove defendants, as the defense opened its case and its first witnesses were cross-examined by the State.

Morgan Murphy, a police photographer, as a defense witness had identified more than a dozen photographs of the ruins, under direct examination by Herbert F. Callahan, attorney for Barnett Welansky, listed as owner of the Grove.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, who yesterday completed the State's case, obtained further photographs from the photographer of the locked door, which had not been asked for by Mr. Callahan.

The door was the one located on Piedmont Street, near Church Street, which led out of the stairway at the main lobby level. Yesterday, firemen had testified that they had to break down this door to pull out victims from the Melody Lounge, where, witnesses had testified, the Nov. 28 fire started.

Defense Motion Denied

Mr. Callahan prefaced his opening remarks today by moving that regulations of the State Department of Public Safety be stricken out of evidence. Judge Joseph L. Hurley denied the motion.

Mr. Callahan and Daniel J. Gallagher, attorney for James Welansky, in their individual opening remarks to the jury said they would not specify any details which their witnesses would prove, averring that the testimony and evidence they would present "would speak for itself."

A. C. Webber, attorney for Jacob Goldfine, outlined to the jury what he was offering to prove: that his client was "merely the custodian of liquors"; that he only was on an "errand-boy" status in passing out pay envelopes; that he did not have "to go out into the market to buy liquor, because the salesmen came to the 'Grove.'"

Alexander Hugh Connor, who said he was a supervisor of the Massachusetts General Hospital, was Mr. Callahan's first witness. He said Barnett Welansky had entered the hospital on Nov. 16, was transferred to Phillips House the next day, and was discharged on Dec. 11.

Judge Hurley refused to admit the hospital record as evidence at this time, although he said later evidence might justify its admittance.

Dr. Harry B. Levine, who said he has been physician since 1914, was the next witness. He testified that he visited Barnett Welansky daily during his hospital confinement. He was allowed to say Mr. Welansky was in bed, but Judge Hurley on motion of Mr. Doyle excluded questions as to what his ailment was.

Unlike the running objections which the defense counsel had voiced when the State succeeded in having State police photographs of the ruins entered when the trial opened, Mr. Doyle today did not object to the city police photographs, but actually asked for further photographs.

'Lounge' Photographs

Frederick Deady, who also said he was a Boston police photographer, followed Mr. Murphy to the stand and identified photographs of the Melody Lounge, which he said he had taken on Nov. 30. Mr. Murphy had testified that he took his photographs at 3:25 a. m. Nov. 29.

William D. Slattery, Executive Secretary of the Boston Fire Department, as a defense witness, identified the Nov. 20 report by Fire Lieut. Frank J. Linney, which had given approval to the "Grove" premises. The report made by the Lieutenant, who is one of 10 persons indicted in the "Grove" case but who is not now on trial, was not, however, admitted as evidence, as Judge Hurley sustained the objection of the State, which contended that if the Lieutenant's observation of the premises was desired, he should be called in as a witness.

Paul J. Savage, a clerk for the Boston Licensing Board, as a defense witness, identified the 1942 entertainment license of the "Grove," which then was admitted as evidence.

Federal Aid Held in Prospect For Vast Airport Development

A definite possibility that Federal funds might soon be made available for expanding the East Boston Airport to three or four times its present size was interjected into a public hearing in the Boston City Council room today.

The implication was contained in a statement to the City Council's Committee on Public Lands, made by Everett M. Hutchins, representing the State Department of Public Works. He described three bills before the Legislature which, he said, would enable the State to take advantage of Federal help when plans are completed.

If this assistance is forthcoming, it will remove one of the main obstacles in the way of airport development through which the State would lift the Hub City into the foreground of postwar aviation commerce.

At the same time, Mr. Hutchins blasted one of the strongest arguments against airport expansion, charging that certain commercial interests were more interested in unloading marsh lands upon the city than in developing airport facilities. He said that all the land necessary for present expansion plans is already owned by the State excepting the city-owned Wood Island Park and its adjacent bathing beach.

The purpose of the public hearing was to inquire into the prospects of the city either donating the park to the project or selling it to the State with the help of Federal funds. The chief argument of the city in opposition is that the park and its recreational facilities serve the interests of 70,000 people.

Leading opposition came from Representative James S. Coffey who hails from the Wood Island Park district. Mr. Coffey told the committee that East Boston doesn't want the airport, that it should be put in Newton or somewhere else "in the Governor's district."

Another leading drawback to the proposed expansion has been the question of Federal aid which Mr. Hutchins hinted at today as approaching a favorable settlement.

The hearing is expected to clear up the status of three airport bills now before the Legislature as they relate to the city. The first bill calls for a $3,000,000 bond issue, a second would have the city convey the park and adjoining facilities to the State for airport expansion without monetary consideration, and a third would provide a $4,750,000 bond issue.

Briefly the plans call for increasing the present 250 acre airport to about 1,200 acres with four 5,000-foot runways capable of taking the biggest cargo planes and bombers. While the Federal Government is interested in the project as furthering the war effort, the State sees the proposed improvement as giving this region a stake in postwar trade prospects via the air channels.

The funds would be used largely for fill to connect the mainland with State-owned islands in the Harbor.

Taking the 'M' Out of Meat

Continued from Page 1

contends—that about three-quarters of the points will go for meat, and one-quarter for butter—a pound and a half of beef or lamb or pork contains considerable waste in the way of gristle and bones. About a pound and a quarter is nearer the figure."

Not Enough

This is not enough for war workers, declared Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, today. "The meat rationing program should have been confined strictly to meat, and not have included butter and cheese," he said.

Mr. McCabe also called attention to the fact that an investigation of OPA regulations, to determine their conformity with the provisions and intent of the Price Control Act, had been asked by the Central Committee of National Retail Associations, of which he is a member. "The best price control is an adequate margin of profit," he added. "This has been done for fruits and vegetables, and should be done for meats."

Frederick W. Lake, Regional Meat Rationing Officer, said this afternoon that the major packing houses in Greater Boston, usually closed on Saturdays, would remain open tomorrow to take care of large emergency shipments of meats expected to arrive this week end from the West.

The meat was loaded on Wednesday, he said, and had been delayed a day or two in transit on the rails, but is expected to arrive in great quantities on Saturday and Sunday. Packers will unload and distribute this emergency shipment as quickly as possible, and it will not remain tied up in warehouses, he promised.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Director of OPA, questioning the statement that there is more meat in Massachusetts today than can be disposed of under present point values, added that his office had no actual figures to support this contention.

"If there is enough meat to take care of ration demands, that is the most important thing right now. A week ago, there was not enough. A state of emergency was declared, and as a result meat is now flowing into this area in much larger quantities than heretofore. The situation apparently has gone from one extreme to the other in less than a week.

"If there proves to be more meat available than consumers can buy under present point values, the OPA stands ready, as it has done before, to make adjustments. But, until there is more conclusive proof, there is nothing that can be done yet. I am happy to know that meat is more plentiful."

Observers explained that much of the meat on hand in Boston today had been released from shipments consigned to the Army and Navy.

Mr. Bresnahan announced the permanent appointments of Harold G. Dunney of Lynn as State Administrative Officer, and of Henry R. Silberman of Cambridge as State Price Officer. Both men have handled their respective duties in acting capacities during recent weeks, Mr. Bresnahan said.

He also urged dealers not to be too hasty to declare "bargain" point values in order to move perishable meat which might spoil if not sold this week end—an action permitted under OPA rulings. He pointed out that this procedure is subject to the strictest regulations, which include notifying local ration boards and advising the public of the "bargain" sales by the posting of notices.

Fifty-one carloads of fresh fruits and vegetables were offered at the Boston Terminal Market this morning, with lettuce, carrots, oranges, tomatoes and spinach on the "plentiful" side, and peas, cabbage, and potatoes among the "scarce" items.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Considerably colder tonight. Fresh winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Southwestern Maine: Considerably colder tonight. Fresh winds occasionally strong along the coast.

New Hampshire: Considerably colder tonight with snow flurries in the northern portion. Fresh winds.

Vermont: Much colder with cold wave tonight with scattered snow flurries in the north portion early tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft and storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:27 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Saturday, 10:50 p. m.; height 10.8 feet.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Unified Labor Agency For Government Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2 — The problem of labor disunity and its immediate threat to war production and inflation control assumed major attention here today.

Deploring the fact that labor was split "into several bitterly antagonistic camps" the Senate Truman Committee investigating the war effort placed a major share of the blame on the existence of several unco-ordinated governmental labor agencies and called for their centralization under one responsible head.

The committee criticized John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President, for asserting that labor's no-strike pledge was "not necessarily" binding now on the mine workers and for asserting that he reserved the right to judge whether the Government had performed its full duty to labor.

The committee, which had heard recent testimony concerning membership raids by rival labor organizations and on other jurisdictional disputes, recognized that if Mr. Lewis succeeded in obtaining his demanded $2 daily wage increase for the mine union, other union leaders would necessarily have to seek wage rises for their membership or jeopardize their leadership.

Food Prices and Wages

In a major move to defeat this kind of inflationary threat, a joint labor committee of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations met with President Roosevelt and asked him to hold food prices down but did not ask him to raise wages.

The fact of rising food and other prices has been the chief argument used by Mr. Lewis and other labor leaders in their demands for wage increases.

Conferring with the Chief Executive at a moment when the Administration is framing strategy with relation to the Bankhead bill and other measures affecting farm prices, the labor leaders asked the President to roll food prices back to Sept. 15, 1942, levels and keep them there with "rigid" ceilings effective all along the line and particularly on retail prices.

Labor leaders, including Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., and William Green, President of the A. F. of L., made this show of unity at a time when reports were abroad that new efforts of the rival unions to reach a major accord were being hindered by William L. Hutcheson, head of the powerful A. F. of L. Carpentens' Union and close friend of Mr. Lewis, who was pictured as preferring a Lewis-A. F. of L. reunion in preference to a C. I. O.-A. F. of L. reunion.

Labor Participation

The joint Murray-Green labor group had scheduled its meeting with Mr. Roosevelt with the disclosed intention of asking him to raise the War Labor Board's "Little Steel" wage ceiling from 15 per cent to 23 per cent. Mr. Murray and Mr. Green, however, told reporters after the conference that "Little Steel" formula was not even discussed.

Both labor executives said they had asked the President for "greater labor participation" in the work of the War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, Office of Price Administration, and the new Food Administration headed by Chester Davis—participation which would include "men at the top."

The Truman committee, basing its report on extensive hearings covering labor's role in the war effort and in particular on its stormy three-hour session with Mr. Lewis last Friday, declared that American labor leaders must now demonstrate "that they are statesmen and patriots as well as paid advocates for worthy causes."

"Labor has come of age, and the country expects these leaders to recognize that labor has duties as well as rights," the committee said. "Labor must not repeat the mistake of arrogant capitalism, which forged the shackles that now restrict its every act."

Obligation of Labor

Pointing out that the no-strike pledge given to President Roosevelt by labor in December, 1941, was "an obligation to the United States rising out of the war emergency," the committee, many of its members strong supporters of organized labor, sharply criticized the statement made by Mr. Lewis before it that he would "not necessarily" be bound by the pledge because the WLB's establishment of the "Little Steel" formula had breached it.

"The obligation which rests upon Mr. Lewis is not an obligation arising by contract with the President," the committee declared. "It is an obligation to the United States arising out of the war emergency. It is based upon his duty as a citizen to a country which enabled him to exchange the sweat and physical toil of a miner for the comforts and privileges of a labor executive. . . . No citizen has the right to jeapordize the nation's existence in wartime. The national need must be recognized as paramount."

The Truman committee criticized the existence of "a number of separate government agencies, each attempting to administer a segment of the labor problem, some in competition with others, with the result that none has the prestige and authority to cleave straight to he issue and announce a settlement which will obtain general acceptance."

"Raids" on West Coast

Earlier the committee had heard John P. Frey, head of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Council, testify that the National Labor Relations Board had "encouraged" C. I. O. membership raids against A. F. of L. shipbuilding unions on the West Coast—raids which had cut production 10 per cent in isolated instances—and urge that both the NLRB and the Wagner Act be suspended for the duration of the war.

Meanwhile, in a related phase of the domestic war effort, Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota proposed a "master war plan" providing that the whole war program, including labor, production, manpower and procurement as well as military operations, be "cleared" through the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Army and Navy.

Representative Maas, ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee and Marine Corps Reserve Colonel, argued that placement of the entire war effort direction under the military and naval high command would not mean turing the war controls over to the military but would serve to eliminate the "confused, complicated and conflicting bureaucracy" which he said characterized the present war effort, removing such conflicts as that between the rubber program and high-octane gasoline and escort vessel production.

Mr. Maas said he would introduce legislation to co-ordinate the various war agencies and activities.

Feathered Aid in U-Boat Fight

Wide World

Homing Pigeon Member of U. S. Air Force

In the cockpit of a United States bomber, Lieut. George M. Biddleson of Baltimore, Md., co-pilot, right, attaches a written message to the leg of a homing pigeon. The bird is then placed in a plain paper bag, slit down one side, and released out of the window. The slit bag is the best protection against the strong blast of wind that hits the pigeon when first released. As the bird gets out of the plane's slipstream, the bag falls off and the bird is free to fly. These pigeons are helping fight the Axis submarines off the coasts of North and South America. Their principal duty is substitution for radio—in event of radio failure or under conditions when radio silence must be maintained. Hitherto, the sub heard the plane's radio signals. These husky little birds are regularly enrolled in the antisub patrols of the Army Air Forces. They also play their part in the event a plane is forced down on sea or land.

Drive Opens at Washington For Reciprocal Trade Act

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2 — The Administration has taken three steps to bring the renewal of the reciprocal trade act forward in Congress as the first concrete test of America's postwar intention to co-operate internationally:

1. Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, discussed with President Roosevelt yesterday legislative strategy for renewing the Act in the Senate, which otherwise expires next June 12. The measure just squeaked through the Senate in April, 1940, by 5 votes (42 to 37) on a straight party line-up, Republicans voting against the measure.

2. Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, called a meeting of his committee for April 12 to begin public hearings on the Act's renewal in the Lower Chamber.

3. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, fired the Administration's opening 16-inch gun salvo in behalf of the Act, stressing that failure to renew would have a damaging effect on Allied morale.

"I am revealing no state secret when I say to you," said Mr. Welles in his key sentence, "that one of the gravest doubts which exists in the minds of our partners of the United Nations is the doubt as to what the policy of the United States will be when the victory is won. . . . In a very real sense the decision that will be made with regard to the renewal of the Trade Agreements Act will be regarded by peoples throughout the world as an acid test of our future intentions."

Besides these three Administration developments, it is learned on good authority that Republican leadership opposition to the Trade Act re-extension is subsiding. This is vital to passage of the Act's new three-year extension.

Heretofore the Republicans have made opposition to the Act part of their program. The majority by which the Act was first passed in 1934 and subsequently twice extended for three-year intervals has been steadily declining until it reached the five-vote Senate lead last time. With present increased membership in both chambers, the Republicans now have the votes to defeat the measure if they desire. Indications are, however, that they will not.

The Act has provided machinery for slowly pushing open the tariff door slammed shut by the excessive Fordney-McCumber tariffs. To date about 26 trade agreements have been negotiated with foreign countries. Negotiations for three new agreements, with Bolivia, Iceland and Iran, are under negotiation. Failure to renew the parent act would not immediately end the agreements already made, but presumably they would lapse when the time came for re-negotiation.

Meanwhile, it is argued by the Administration, refusal to renew the Act would indicate to America's allies that the United States intends to follow a course of post-war economic nationalism.

Republican leaders, it is learned, are back-tracking on earlier opposition, and would be glad to find an acceptable compromise that would preserve their consistency yet let the measure through. Senator George discussed such possible concessions yesterday. One would be to extend the Act for less than the customary three-year interval, say two years or only one. Another possible proposal would be a provision by which Congress could set aside any reciprocal trade agreement by concurrent resolution of House and Senate.

Republican leaders declare that with civilian world trade now at a minimum the reciprocal trade pacts are largely meaningless, and will continue so to be for the duration of the war. Thus, they argue, there is no real reason to raise a fuss over the measure at this time in any case, and they are likely to let the matter through—at least for the time being.

Churchill Refuses Details on Sinkings

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill again refused to give details about the progress of the war against U-boats when he was asked in the House of Commons April 1 for information on "the great improvements recently effected."

"I deprecate the discussion of this matter," Mr. Churchill said. "Certainly it would be quite impossible in public, and even in a secret session I should feel very much hampered in stating the full case. I must ask for a measure of confidence."

Norman H. Barr

CHICAGO, April 2 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Norman B. Barr, who passed on here yesterday, was founder of Olivet Institute on the Near North Side and a welfare pioneer. He had been associated with Jane Addams of Hull House and Graham Taylor of Chicago Commons.

The Rev. Mr. Barr was born in Mount Palatine, Ill. He was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1893 and from the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, in 1897.

While a seminary student he began to work with the city's poor at a little mission which grew to be the $750,000 Olivet Institute and nonsectarian church.

Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, widow of the reaper inventor, provided much of the money with which the Rev. Mr. Barr bought land and buildings.

'Big Ben' on Bomber Still to Honor Lear

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 2 (AP)—Memphians have launched a campaign to sell $300,000 in war bonds to "buy a bomber3" named for Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, who announced last night he would retire May 31 as Second Army commander.

General Lear said he would be 64 on May 12—over the age limit.

War Department regulations do not permit naming battle planes for individuals. But the committee has hurdled that—the bomber will be "Big Ben."

Women Study Postwar Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—American women's organizations are beginning to cast their full support to postwar planning. Some are going all-out for the Ball-Burton-Hatch Hill resolution; others are advising their members to refrain from indorsing any particular plan at this time.

The American Association of University Women has specifically announced support of the "B2 H2" resolution in a letter to Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

"Nothing," Dr. Kathryn McHale, A. A. U. W. General Director, told Senator Connally, "will more quickly eliminate the misconception that America intends to be either the world's Lady Bountiful or the world's big policeman than to recognize that both welfare and security are the joint responsibility of all nations."

Dr. McHale pointed out that the A. A. U. W. through its 900 branches and 70,000 members has studied and worked for international co-operation for the past 25 years.

Without specifically mentioning the "B2 H2" resolution, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, has urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to "act promptly on proposals before the Committee, designed to express the Senate's concurrence in planning now for postwar international co-operation.

"The League of Women Voters," Miss Wells said, "is of the opinion that Senate action at this time would assure nations with whom we are united in waging war and assure the American people themselves that the Senate may be counted upon not only to support the war but to support policies designed to insure a prosperous and peaceful world after the war."

Acting under authorization of the League's 1942 convention, Miss Wells expressed the view that a Senate resolution "to be effective should express Senate approval of using the United Nations as a nucleus of an international organization with force at its command to stop aggression, to settle international disputes, and flexible enough to allow for growth and change."

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, with a more general membership than the other two organizations, has advised member clubs to refrain from backing any "handmade" peace plans at this time.

"Propagandists are using considerable pressure on private organizations, state legislatures and individuals to gain indorsement for their own pet plans," Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, Federation President, warns.

"Do not succumb to this pressure," she says. "A careful study must be made and I am convinced that the women of our country have not made such a study."

To help women develop adequate understanding of peace plans, Mrs. Whitehurst has written a 25-cent handbook on peace and postwar plans, available to all clubwomen.

White House Bars Egg Rolling Again

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 2

The traditional Easter egg rolling on the White House lawn, called off last year, has been canceled again.

This was disclosed by the Agriculture Department in an appeal to parents, children, and dealers to prevent the wasteful use of eggs, live baby chicks, and ducklings during the Easter season.

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Sun.,	April 4 3:30 P.M.	BELMONT Senior High School, Orchard Street near Common Street
Mon.,	April 5 8:00 P.M.	ROSLINDALE The Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street
Fri.,	April 9 8:00 P.M.	DORCHESTER Dorchester Woman's Club, 38 Centre Street
Sat.,	April 10 8:00 P.M.	BROOKLINE Whitney Hall, Beacon St., Coolidge Corner
Sun.,	April 11 3:30 P.M.	BROOKLINE Whitney Hall, Beacon St., Coolidge Corner

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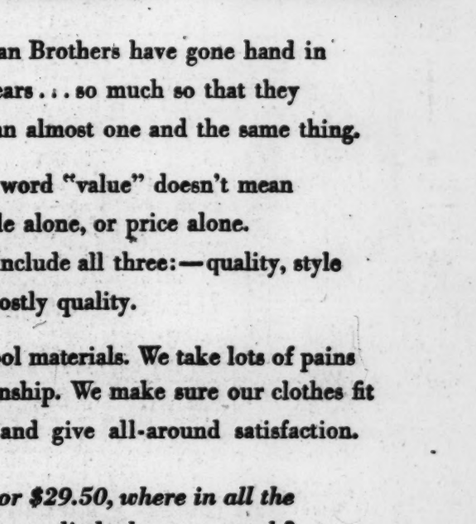
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New Films on Boston Screens—Letter From Hollywood—Week-End Dialer

'Keeper of the Flame' Comes To the State and Orpheum

By Edwin F. Melvin

Those who see "Keeper of the Flame" at the State and Orpheum this week will probably be reminded of Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane" and Alfred Hitchcock's screen version of "Rebecca." For this new film has a suggestion of the Welles technique in its investigation of the career of a great man after his passing, and there is a hint of the "Rebecca" method in the gradual accumulation of information which seems to point to something sinister in the background.

George Cukor has directed with skillful emphasis, designed to provide an increasing sense of tension. He has been successful up to a point. Through perhaps three-quarters of the film the spectator is likely to be increasingly interested in the deepening mystery. But once the answer to the riddle is found, or guessed, the tension is bound to lessen. The melodramatic events which are whipped up for a finale seem unfortunately anti-climactic.

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It may be suspected that the less that is known about the plot in advance, the greater the interest with which the unfolding of the narrative will be followed. But it can scarcely diminish the dramatic suspense to divulge that the story opens with the funeral of a prominent American, a fictitious character called Forrest, who had been killed in an automobile accident.

Members of the press crowd the country village where the funeral takes place. They are eager to learn all that they can. But the massive gates to the great man's estate are closed against them, and every approach to the man's widow or to those employed on the estate is barred.

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Most of the reporters depart. One of the few to remain is Steve O'Malley, a fellow of wide journalistic reputation, who hopes to assemble enough material to write a genuine biography of the man whom he long had admired from a distance. How he manages to secure the information and—even more important—what he learns, provide the major portion of the film.

Mr. Tracy as O'Malley and Miss Hepburn as Mrs. Forrest seem, like Mr. Cukor, to be more fortunate in the first three-quarters of the film than in its concluding portion. Mr. Tracy in particular has a knack of making much of small characterizing detail—as he shares confidences with a youngster, for instance, or listens with respect to the opinions of a rural taxi driver. Miss Hepburn's performance is uneven. She has an intensity that serves her well on occasion, and an air of frankness that suits some aspects of the role. But she hardly does justice to all of the complexities of the part.

Richard Whorf has one of his most successful movie assignments to date as the polished and affable but vaguely sinister secretary in the Forrest entourage. Howard da Silva, who was visible on the stage in Boston only last week in "Away We Go," turns up as a gatekeeper on the Forrest estate. Margaret Wycherly gives a brief but technically expert performance as a deranged woman. Audrey Christie appears in the light role of a brash reporter. Percy Kilbride has some amusing moments as the driver of the local taxi. Frank Craven has a bit as a country doctor. Darryl Hickman lends his aid as the son of the gatekeeper.

The companion feature at the two theaters is "Fall In," one of Hal Roach's 50-minute comedies, with a cast that includes William Tracy, Joe Sawyer, and Jean Porter.

Ballet Theater Season Opened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A well-filled house gave the warmest sort of welcome home to Ballet Theater at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday evening. On the first bill on the varied program of the spring season "Swan Lake," "Pillar of Fire," and "Bluebeard" were offered, renewing the esteem in which balletomanes hold the company. For here were three well-contrasted examples of its achievement.

For the classic note "Swan Lake" had the accomplished Alicia Markova to exemplify the approach to cool perfectionism in the repertoire of traditional movements and postures of the Russian ballet soloist. Her attainment of the graces of floating motion goes beyond the ordinary, into that province of the ultimate in technical ease and the outer semblance of inner poise that only the few have achieved the freedom to express. André Eglevsky partners her with something more than the mere helpfulness of an aide, for he sounded a high romantic note on his own account, in mood and action, that was appropriate to Tchaikovsky's music.

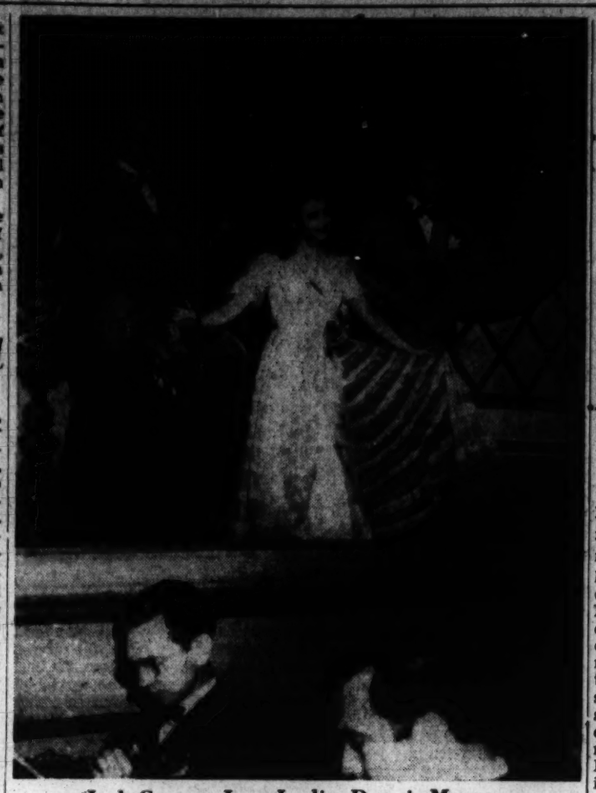
The modern school was represented by Antony Tudor's "Pillar of Fire," with Schönberg's music to set the note of restlessness and searching so graphically mimed by Nora Kaye. Tragic abandon, achieving an intensity of emotion that would stir an audience to cheers if it were manifested in such parts as Juliet or Lady Macbeth, had its reward in the ovation that Miss Kaye received for her visualization in terms of physical dissonances of the storm within the neglected Hagar, and the final harmonies of movement that come with her finding of happiness. Admirable are the secondary expressions of the moods of this composition, as manifested in the dancing of the supporting players, headed by Hugh Laiing, Lucia Chase, Annabelle Lyon, Sono Osato, and Antony Tudor.

Finally there was the rousing comic romanticism of Fokine's "Bluebeard," with Offenbach's opéra-bouffe music to caper to, and Anton Dolin to sound again that note of super-accomplishment that would seem beyond human reach if one had not seen it manifested on occasion. He is able to carry a satirical humorous notion to its seeming ultimate, and then, as if taking another easy breath, lift it another notch. Always he does this within his full powers, so that there is no hint of labor or strain in his leaps and crouchings, his grotesque angularities, which can melt on the instant into reptilian smoothness, and his maintenance of the flavor of caricature.

Karen Conrad appropriately struck off sparks in her keenly pitched presentation of Bluebeard's sixth wife, who will still be no match for him, but will give him a surprising jolt or two. Simon Semenoff made a fascinating mobile cartoon out of the alchemist, and Nora Kaye, Lucia Chase, and Annabelle Lyon carried off other important parts with a verve that kept the spectators merry.

In all the ballets the lesser members of the company contributed with willing thoroughness to the backgrounds of the action.

E. C. S.



Jack Carson, Joan Leslie, Dennis Morgan
In "The Hard Way," current film at the Metropolitan

'Hard Way' at Metropolitan

"The Hard Way," at the Metropolitan, is an unpleasant but rather interesting picture about stage success. Another business or profession might have served equally well, but there is a certain extra irony, not encountered elsewhere, in the contrast between the apparent glamour and the ruthlessness of the theater. "The Hard Way" can claim credit for the unusual candor with which it tells how Helen Chernen (Ida Lupino) maneuvers her sister-in-law, Katherine (Joan Leslie), to the top of the Broadway ladder and then kills herself.

Katherine's talent and her looks attract Albert Runkel (Jack Carson), the likable but not very bright member of the song and dance team of Runkel and Collins (Dennis Morgan). The partners come upon Katherine doing an imitation of their vaudeville act in a mining town soda fountain, and Runkel invites the girl to the theater to give her a tryout. Helen's rage when Runkel brings Katherine home at a late hour subsides as she realizes that he is possibly a means by which she and Katherine can escape the squalor of their surroundings.

Helen considers no deceit nor disloyalty unworthy if it will help insure them against poverty. Helen's practice is to discard those who aid Katherine's career as soon as they are no longer of help or as soon as she has found someone who can be of greater help.

She gets Katherine into the Runkel and Collins act, engineers Collins out of the act, and breaks up Katherine's marriage with Runkel, who later kills himself. She secures Katherine a bit in a Broadway show by getting a passé musical comedy star—an expert bit by Gladys George—intoxicated. Katherine's talent insures her own success thereafter. But, when Helen see an opportunity for the girl to become a dramatic star, she deserts their patron-producer and works directly with the playwright.

"The Hard Way" is at its best when it is telling the story of its hard heroine. Even when it makes concessions to romantic tastes, however, it remains plausible. A triangle situation is created which detracts in some ways from the picture as a study of undiluted ambition.

The companion feature is "Lady Bodyguard," a comedy about a girl who seeks to keep an aviator out of danger after a huge insurance policy is made out for him. Anne Shirley and Eddie Albert are prominent in the cast.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vinton Freedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Presented by Theron Bamberger. Featuring Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Copley—"Yes, My Darling Daughter," by Mark Reed. Starring Luella Gear and Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Dance

Peabody Playhouse—Evening of dance by Anna Sokolow and the Contemporary Dance Group. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10:00. Charles Boyer. 1:40, 7:45.

Exeter—"The Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 12:48, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel and Diana Lynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:20.

Kenmore—"You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Gentlemen After Dark," Brian Donlevy, Miriam Hopkins. 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"How's About It?" Andrew Sisters. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:10, 10.

Metropolitan—"Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Ann Shirley, Raymond Walburn. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20.

Modern—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 9:15 a. m., 12:48, 4:20, 7:50.

Normandie—"Queen of Broadway," Rochelle Hudson, Buster Crabbe. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. "Beast of Berlin," 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10.

Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "First Aid," "Wacky Wabbit," "In the Circus," "Kaltenborn and the latest news." Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:10, 9:10. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:30 a. m., 12:12, 3:30, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel, Diana Lynn. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Francis Gifford. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. State Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:45, 9:20.

Scollay—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30. "Silver Skates," Patricia Morison, Kenny Baker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"Boomtown, D. C.," "Brief Interval," "Horses, Horses," "Popular Science No. 2," "Land of Marimba," "Double Up," "T Bone for Two," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

Telesix—"Battle of Stalingrad," "Popular Science Review," "U. S. Navy Band," "Bedlam in Washington," "Animals and their Offspring," "Our Fighting Freighters."

Trans-Lux—"Underground," Jeffrey Lynn, Philip Dorn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "One Dangerous Night," Warren Williams. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—"Life with Caroline," 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5:04, 8:20. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:35.

Uptown—"At the Front in North Africa," 11, 3:55, 6, 8:20. "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. 1:40, 4:30, 6:45, 9:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:35. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Russian Film To Be Gesture Of Good Will

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Lillian Hellman's first original screen play is in production at Samuel Goldwyn's studio. It is called "The North Star." Miss Hellman does not reveal the source of her title, but the studio is willing to hazard that it might have come from Shakespeare's line in "Julius Caesar," "But I am constant as the northern star." The story is about the Russia of the present war and is completely sympathetic.

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Mr. Goldwyn is reported to have knocked on White House doors before this production was put in motion, requesting to be told what he could best do to aid the war effort. He was turned over to Harry L. Hopkins, who, in effect, said he didn't see how Mr. Goldwyn could do better than to try his hand at a realistic story about Russia, one that the Russians would like. It seems the Russians have felt for some time that most Russians are depicted in Hollywood in the manner of either Gregory Ratoff or Mischa Auer, and that the portrait is inaccurate.

This national sensitivity about Hollywood characterizations has been apparent for some time. The Russians are not the first. I am informed by those who know, that it is practically impossible to get a story passed today which has a civilian or a comic character who is anything but German or Japanese.

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The Hellman story, far from being the usual Hollywood story about the Russians, must be considered a fair example of the new propaganda, semi-official, expertly done, which is engaging the attention of the studios at the moment. It uses all its players in about equal measure, after the Russian style of picture making. The story deals with the conversion of one small collective village in the Ukraine into a fighting guerrilla unit in the 48 hours just preceding and following the attack of the Germans.

The cast includes Walter Huston, Ann Harding, Dana Andrews, Anne Baxter, Paul Guilfoyle, Carl Benton Reid, Ruth Nelson, Jane Withers, Walter Brennan, Eric Roberts, and a newcomer named Farley Granger from whom much is expected.

'Cry Havoc' April 12

Allan R. Kenward's play, "Cry Havoc," which was presented in New York under the title of "Proof Thro' the Night," is scheduled to arrive at the Plymouth on Monday, April 12, as the sixth and final offering of the American Theater Society and the Theater Guild. The play is concerned with the American nurses on Bataan. Flora Campbell and Florence MacMichael head the all-feminine cast. John Berry and Roberta Barrett staged the play. The setting, the interior of a bomb-proof shelter, was designed by Albert Johnson.

'Casablanca' Moving

"Casablanca" will be at the Scollay and Modern starting today. The picture stars Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, and Paul Henreid. The companion attraction will be "Silver Skates," featuring Kenny Baker, Patricia Morison, and the skater, Belita.

Busch-Serkin Program

The program for the Busch-Serkin recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, April 11, consists of Schubert's Fantasie in C minor and the sonatas of Brahms in D minor and of Beethoven in C minor.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English.

XOOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—1:45 p. m.—Marimba Program.

TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War on Lands," Capt. Cyril Falls. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English.

RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:30 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program.

TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs. Wickham Steed. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English.

RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:35 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLG6, 9.66 meg., 41 m.

Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Theatre. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WEIB, Boston (66.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soirees.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—March of Mercy.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing chat.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalle.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

WEIB, Boston (66.7m), and W2XB, Mt. Washington, N .H. (43.9m)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Themes and Variations.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant" Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Maj. Geo. Sadgerford Jarman.
8:30 p. m.—"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Red King m. c.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Trio.
11:30 p. m.—Music Without Words; Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

O.W.I. Radio Program Seeks Better Knowledge of Allies

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Under the auspices of the Office of War Information, a new series entitled "Those Who Are With Us," designed to promote a better understanding of our Allies, will be heard on Station WEEI every Friday at 4:30 p. m. A representative guest speaker will be presented each week. For the opening program, Mrs. J. Van der Groen will talk on the Dutch East Indies in peacetime.

Dr. Frank Black conducts the Cities Service Concert Orchestra in Gliere's "Dance of the Russian Sailors," and the ensemble will be heard in two selections from Victor Herbert's "Fortune Teller" and "You" from "The Great Ziegfeld." Lucille Manners, soprano, and Ross Graham, baritone, are soloists, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Hollywood film celebrities and civic leaders will join in paying tribute to Madame Chiang Kai-shek when she speaks at a testimonial dinner to be heard over MBS-WNAC, 1 a. m.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek speaks again from San Diego, Calif., CBS-WEEI, 2:05 p. m.

"Fashions in Rations" is the first of a weekly series designed to give information for the solution of wartime food problems. A feature will be interviews with Government and industrial authorities. Prentiss Brown, head of the Office of Price Administration, is first speaker. His subject is rationing and black markets. Billie Burke is mistress of ceremonies, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

The Metropolitan Opera presents Mozart's "Don Giovanni," with Ezio Pinza, Zinka Milanov, Norman Cordon, James Melton, Jarmila Novotna, Bidu Sayao singing the leading roles. Bruno Walter is conductor, BLUE-WHDH, 2:30 p. m.

Dr. Artur Rodzinski conducts the Cleveland Orchestra, playing Gershwin's "An American in Paris." The program opens with Schuman's First [Spring] Symphony in B flat major, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

A performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance" replaces the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which is on tour this week. Wilbur Evans, Fred Hufsmith, Celia Branz, and Paul Reed sing the leading roles, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Sunday

Madame Chiang Kai-shek makes her farewell address to the American people from the Hollywood Bowl, MBS, 7:30 p. m.; WNAC, by recording, 11:30 p. m.

Fritz Reiner conducts the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in a Symphonic Picture of Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," arranged for orchestra by Robert Russell Bennett, and Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony in A major, No. 4. Gregor Piatigorsky, 'cellist, is soloist with the orchestra in a performance of Robert Schumann's Concerto in A Minor for Cello and Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Arturo Toscanini returns to conduct the NBC Symphony Orchestra in the last two programs of the regular season, presenting a "Pop" concert. The program opens with Herold's Zampa Overture and concludes with Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever," NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

"The Responsibility of a Minority Party in Wartime" will be discussed on Northwestern University Reviewing Stand, MBS-WNAC, 12 noon.

"The Senate and Foreign Policy" is the subject of the University of Chicago Roundtable discussion, NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Speakers on American Forum of the Air will discuss "Union's War Time Responsibility, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Monday

The WAAC Caravan begins a tour of New England to aid WAAC enlistment. The program will be heard over the 11 New England Stations of CBS Monday through Friday at 5:45 p. m. [WEEI in Boston]. Lynn is the first city to be visited. Bret Morrison is master of ceremonies and Ray Girardin, production manager of WEEI, director.

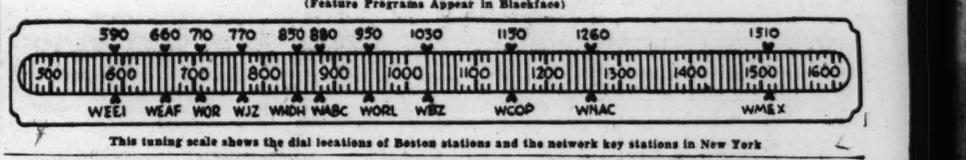
'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Saturday, April 3
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast
For Sunday, April 4
10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, April 4
2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1130kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	'David Harum'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Studio Concert: Marina	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Popular songs
3:30	'Hollywood': Post'	Arketoek; W. Butherl'd	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra;	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00	Ella'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:15	Religious service	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Civilian in Air Corps
4:30	"Those With Us"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:45	Talk: Mount'n Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Themes and Variations	Freddy Martin's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies.	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News: Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Today at Duncan's	Nan Highlights	Sports Reporter	Press Roundup: Sports	Sportscast
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music: Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Earl Hines' Orchestra
6:45	News: 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Brune's Orch.	News of the World	"Yankee Starlets": songs	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger"	"March of Mercy": dr.	"Halls of Montezuma"	"Lest We Forget": drama
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Symph. Or.: che.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kay Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners: Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15	chorus; band	Dinah Shore, in person	Love music: F. Black's Or.	Maj. Geo. Sadgerford Jarman	Mal. Geo. Jarman
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu-	"Hit Parade": Mark	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Park Street Church
8:45	Thin Man"; News	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Isabel French, soprano
9:00	Playhouse: "In	"Gang Busters": sketch.	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Wagner:
9:15	Which We Serve"	"Gang Busters": sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	'Die Götterdämmerung'
9:30	"That Brewster	Richard Rimbel's Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	Classical Album: Wagner:
9:45	Boy": comedy-drama	Dance orch.; talks	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	'Die Götterdämmerung'
10:00	"Caravan": Jack	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	News: Defense Talk	News: Defense Talk
10:15	Carson, m. c.: H.	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou: music; guest	Excursions in Science	Excursions in Science
10:30	Shriner: orchestra	World's Most Honored	"First Reader": drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News: World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Victory Night Watch	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Cecil Brown	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:15	Rideout: Songs	Harry Greene's Orch.	'What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words:	Day's End: music
11:45	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Elmer Davis, comments	Music You Want	Bob Stapley's Orch.	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Musical program	Newscast	Dress Parade; Music	News Service	
7:30	'Hit the Deck': News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Musical program: News	"Spike Jones": variety	"Good Morning": talk	
8:00	News of the World	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie": News	Morning Watch: religious
8:30	Carl Moore: Musical	Musical Highlights	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Reverie	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"	News: Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"; News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Treasury Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00	"Youth on Parade":	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	News: Rainbow House	Musical program
10:15	music; drama	Air Express Music	NBC String Quartet	juvenile program with	'Handy Andy'
10:30	Army Relief Fund	Fishermen's Program	Four-H Club Program	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45	U. S. Navy Band	Betty Moore, talk	"Enjoy Yourselves"	Clemons' Radio Rangers	Mason
11:00	News: "Let's Pre-	Seth's Village Canteen	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15	tend"; Nila Mack	"Lone Star Ramblers"	Dramatic sketch	"Navy Wings of Gold"	Musical program
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	"Musical Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	tions": Billie Burke	"Musical Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	News report
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News: Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Paul Lukas	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Four-H Program; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Plot for Victory": talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Studio String Concert	Melodies for Strings	Braves Spring Practice	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Studio String Concert	All Out for Victory	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Red Cross Program	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Madame	"Fantasy in Melody"	Roy Shield and Company	Spelling Bee From Fan-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Chiang Kai-shek	"Fantasy in Melody"	Roy Shield and Company	euil Hall: City of Bos-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Symphonette	Metropolitan Opera:	Roy Shield and Company	ton Finals	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Mozart's "Don Giovan-	'The Family at War': dr.	Spelling Bee From Fan-	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books':	ni"; Ezio Pinza; Zinka	Air Force Military Band	euil Hall; City of Bos-	Hawaiian Music
3:15	Prof. J. Frederick	Milanov; Norman Cor-	Air Force Military Band	ton Finals	Popular songs
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	don; James Melton;	News: Millbury Salute	Spelling Bee From Fan-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Jarmilla Novotna; Bidu	Saturday Serenade	euil Hall: City of Bos-	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Washington Report	Sayao; Bruno Walter,	Matinee in Rhythm	ton Finals	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
4:15	Report from London	conductor	Matinee in Rhythm	Spelling Bee	Civilian in Air Corps
4:30	United We Stand	Metropolitan Opera:	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45	We Stand: Music	Mozart's "Don Giovan-	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	ni"; E. Pinza; E. Mila-	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra
5:15	Artur Rodzinski,	nov; N. Cordon; J.	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Frankie Masters' Orch.
5:30	conductor	Melton; J. Novotna; B.	Three Suns Trio	chestra; songs	Al Donahue's Orchestra
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Sayao; B. Walter, cond.	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	Concert Strings	News: Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Drama: Song Shop	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup: Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Treasure Hunt	Temptation: "Rome	Garden Gossip	Fraser Davis, talk	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
6:45	Bobby Tucker, songs	Worth Fighting For"	"The Voice of Alaska"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	'The Day of Reckoning':	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	Report to Nation	Message of Israel	drama: Quisling Trial	London: variety show	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Cong. James M. Curley
7:45	to the Yanks"	Anthony Brune's Orch.	dramatisation; guests	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie' Irish Rose":	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Tumbleweeds	Gilbert and Sullivan:	comedy serial	Volney Ward, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Hobby Lobby	"Pirates of Penzance"	"Truth or Consequences":	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby: News	Wilbur Evans; Fred	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Edith Lorand's Orchestra	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Hufsmith; Celia Brans	National Barn Dance:	"Springtime Frolic" with	Classical Album: Rim-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody: Hoosier	Virginia Haskins, so-	sky-Korsakov: "Le Coq
9:30	Orch.: vocalists	Jan Garber's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?"	prano; Wayne Van	D'Or"
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.: "Hear, America"	comedy quiz	Dyne, tenor; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade": music	John Gunther, news	Sports; C'nat'nce Bennett	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Grouc

Women's Activities; Visual Education

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor

Buster, Judy, and Sharon, fifth graders, are three of the many Winchester citizens who have become better acquainted with their Public Library because of Miss Corinne Mead's pioneering in visual education.

"We are great friends," recently wrote these children. "We come every Saturday to see movies. We enjoy them very much."

Miss Mead, Chief Librarian, who was guest speaker last night at a meeting of the Bosten Quota Club, has equally enthusiastic letters from Winchester grownups, too, for the library movies she started last October include a Friday night program for the family as well as a Saturday morning program for children.

Miss Mead doesn't know whether it's more fun watching the youngsters converging upon the library on Saturday mornings or seeing the family groups trooping in on Fridays. Some come early and others linger late over the special book displays which the library staff arranges in correlation with the movie programs.

The extent to which they linger over the book displays, of course, is a measure of the success of these educational film programs, which are designed not to compete with commercial movies but to win more readers for the wealth of books the library has to offer.

Supposing the movie is one depicting episodes in the life of Thomas Edison. The librarians set out not only biographies of the man himself, but stories and technical accounts of his and allied inventions. One of the inter-American Cultural Relations films, on the other hand, will bring from the shelves a variety of volumes dealing with our Latin-American neighbors and their homelands.

Tracing Book-Lending Jump

There is always a response after a picture, says Miss Mead. While she hesitates to attribute to the movies any definite percentage of the increase in books issued to adults, she can speak concretely about the effect of the Saturday programs. A comparison of the same Saturday mornings a year ago when there were no movies with those this past winter, showed 3,000 more books issued this year. "And that's just on Saturdays," Miss Mead emphasized.

Her Children's Librarian also reports a sustained reading interest in the subjects of the movies and an increase in the demand for non-fiction.

Miss Mead had long felt that movies had great potentialities for arousing interest in reading and in the other facilities of libraries, but her opportunity to test her theory came about quite on the spur of the moment. She happened, one day last summer, to mention to Mrs. William W. Goodhue, then president of the Better Homes and Gardens Club of Winchester, that she wished the library had a film projector. "Why not?" said Mrs. Goodhue and set out to interest others in the project.

19 Groups Join in Gift

It is thanks to some 19 organizations in the town that the Library now has its fine 16m.m. sound projector. "A real community project," smiles Miss Mead, who has arranged the programs this year with the help of Dr. Abram Krasker, Director of the Department of Visual Aids at Boston University.

The programs run about an hour and each one includes three or four subjects. "We try to get a balanced program that will have something of interest to everyone," Miss Mead explains. Apparently they have succeeded reasonably well. "We thought we might stop for the summer," she says, "but the people are clamoring for them so much I don't think we can."

The movies are held in the Art Gallery, and Miss Mead thinks this is impoortant. They are not the only things the children and grownups see in that room, she explains. The gallery pictures—good ones—are changed once a month by the Winchester Art Association, and increasingly the movie-seekers are stopping to ask questions about the pictures on the walls as well as on the screen.

Winchester Efficiency

These motion picture programs are one way of enabling the Winchester Library to fulfill the vital role its Chief Librarian thinks it should play in the community. "A library must keep its ears close to the ground so it can give the people what they need, not just what happens to be on its shelves," said Miss Mead.

"We librarians," she went on, "have an obligation to help people read books that will help them in their judgments regarding world affairs, because this is a people's war and it must be a people's peace."

By a Staff Photographer

Planning Junior Conference

Discussing plans for the annual spring conference of Massachusetts junior clubwomen, which will be held tomorrow afternoon in the Parish House of Emmanuel Church, Stratford Street, West Roxbury. Miss Edna E. Rath, left, President of the West Roxbury Junior Club, which will be hostess, has been assisting Miss Marjorie A. Burns, right, Vice-Chairman of the Department of Junior Membership of the State Federation, in arrangements for tomorrow's meeting. After reports from the Presidents, the finalists in the annual drama contest will present their plays and judges will choose the State winner. The competing clubs are the Malden Junior Old and New, the Newtonville Junior Woman's Club, and the Quincy Women's Club Juniors.

Farm Labor Parley Warned Agriculture Must Up Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 2—Massachusetts farmers must increase food production over past years, despite scarcities of labor, stock feed, fertilizer, and machinery, Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, warned a farm labor conference here today in Horticultural Hall.

Commissioner Webster heads the Massachusetts Farm Labor Committee, established by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to recruit thousands of full-time and part-time workers to help prevent a slump in food production due to the drift of workers from farms to war production industries and the armed services.

Today's conference was called by the Committee to speed the recruiting drive by presenting all available information on the farm labor problem to county extension service agents and county farm labor supervisors who will carry on the campaign in each county in Massachusetts.

Schools to Co-operate

During the conference a lively discussion ensued over the question of closing schools early this spring to permit high school students to work on farms.

Russell Mack, State Supervisor of Secondary Education, representing Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, said the department would co-operate in every way with the agricultural and labor authorities but was not taking a definite stand on the closing of schools, as the department officials felt this was a purely local problem.

The Worcester schools are not going to close, it was stated, as school officials in this city felt it was better to keep the schools going the full term and allow the individual boys to leave when it became necessary.

Commissioner Webster asserted that "Massachusetts for many years has produced 20 per cent of her food and 1943 should see an increased food production rather than a decrease.

"While stock feed, fertilizer and machinery are short, labor on farms is still the limiting factor in food production this year. It is your responsibility and mine to see that every appeal is made that will bring labor to the farms; that every effort is put forth to train that labor, and that every educational program be established that may encourage the utilization of that labor on any Massachusetts farm not already properly manned."

Add Nearly Two Billion Pounds

Massachusetts, he said, must add to the 1,750,000,000 pounds of food produced here in 1942.

"Every acre of extra vegetables—that may mean from 2,000 to 20,000 pounds of food—every extra cow kept in production—and that means 5,000 to 7,000 more pounds of milk in a year—may mean nothing to the producer in terms of profit, but they will feed just so many more civilians in this country and release just so much more food for foreign shipment."

Other speakers at the conference included:

James DeNormandie, State Director of Livestock Disease Control and Vice-Chairman of the Farm Labor Committee, who presided; Willard A. Munson, Director of the Massachusetts Extension Service; Roy E. Moser, State Director of the Farm Labor Program; Maj. Alan B. Shepard, State Headquarters, Selective Service; Sumner Parker, County Agent Leader, Massachusetts Extension Service; W. G. Purdy, Acting State Director, Farm Security Administration; J. W. Dayton, Count Agent-at-Large, M. E. S.; James R. Mansfield, United States Employment Service.

National Executive Guest Speaker At Camp Fire Girls Council Meeting

Miss Martha F. Allen, newly appointed National Executive of the Camp Fire Girls, Inc., will be a guest speaker at the all-day session of the 14th Annual New England District meeting of the Camp Fire Girls Council members and leaders, at the Hotel Bradford tomorrow.

Miss Allen will discuss means of mobilizing Camp Fire Girls for intensified activity in the war effort, as well as plans for recruiting adult leadership urgently needed for the guidance of teen-age girls.

Louis Jackvoney, of Providence, R. I., will lead a panel discussion on "Program Trends, Revitalizing Camp Fire to Meet the Present Need, and Pressure of Community Relationships."

The principal speaker at the luncheon will be Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of the Municipal Court of the Roxbury District. Judge Miles will speak on "The Needs of Youth in Wartime and How Camp Fire Can Help to Meet These Needs."

A feature of the luncheon will be the presentation of awards to New England Camp Fire leaders for the excellence of their group programs during 1942, and special recognition for 25 years' volunteer leadership of Camp Fire groups.

Lemon Jelly Cream 'Top Off' for Meal

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Friday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the co-operation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Today's recipe, which is low in sugar content, is from Mrs. Bertha E. Locke, a member of The Elizabeth H. Whittier Club in Amebury, Mass. "It makes a delicious light dessert to top off a heavy meal," she writes.

Lemon Jelly Cream

1 package lemon jelly dessert powder
1¾ cups hot water
3 tablespoons sugar
1 lemon, juice and rind
1 tall can chilled evaporated milk
8 graham crackers

Combine lemon jelly powder and hot water. Set aside until it thickens slightly. Cover bottom of one quart mold or pan with one half the graham crackers crushed to crumbs. Whip chilled evaporated milk until it begins to thicken; then add the lemon juice, rind and sugar. Fold in the slightly thickened jelly. Turn into molds and sprinkle the top with the remaining graham cracker crumbs. For an orange pudding, use orange jelly powder and a small orange, omitting the lemon, and 1 tablespoon of sugar.

Churches of France Topic of Alliance

Miss Sirarpie Der Nersessian, Chairman of the Art Department at Wellesley College, will address the Alliance Française at its final meeting of the season at the Copley-Plaza on Saturday at 3:30 p. m. A graduate of the Sorbonne and other universities, Miss Der Nersessian, whose specialty is the art of the Middle Ages, will speak on "Churches of France: Sculptured Portals of the 12th and 13th Centuries." The annual business meeting will precede the lecture.

Ration Procedure Change

Hereafter, Bostonians applying for tires, inner tubes, automobiles, bicycles, and typewriters should make application through their local district board, rather than at headquarters at 60 Devonshire Street. Frederick W. Mansfield, chairman of the Boston War Price and Rationing Board, announcing the change in procedure, said he believed it would speed up action on these requests. The plan became effective today.

R. I. Moves For Check On Delinquency

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2—Three moves were made in Rhode Island this week designed to check juvenile delinquincy and to impress upon young people a feeling of civic pride and civic duty.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath came out wholeheartedly for creation of a juvenile court in this State and urged that action be taken at this session of the Legislature.

Governor McGrath gave his indorsement at a civic meeting here at which the principal speaker was Judge Fay L. Bentley of the District of Columbia Juvenile Court. The indorsement was given without equivocation.

"There is no difference," the Governor said, "between either branch of the General Assembly or between the two major parties concerning the necessity for improving the juvenile laws of Rhode Island. The juvenile court is one of the ways these laws could be improved."

The session of the General Assembly which opened in January is now moving swiftly toward its close, and unless pressure is brought to bear, slight chance is seen that the juvenile court plan could be passed this year.

The plan to set up a junior police organization in Providence was initiated some months ago by Mayor Dennis J. Roberts. Impressed by the reports he had received from other cities where such organizations had proved successful, he suggested the plan be worked up for this city.

Many recent instances of vandalism in the schools and in the city's parks were cited by the Mayor as a reason for trying the plan.

The rate of juvenile delinquency in Rhode Island has not gone up markedly since the war began, Mr. Hagan said this week, but he added that criminologists agree a rising rate is to be expected as a result of conditions created by the war and that this rising rate already has been noted in many other sections. Unless steps are taken now, Mr. Hagan warned, the nation soon may well be face to face with a major national crisis in juvenile delinquency.

To meet the problem, Mr. Hagan suggested that the home, the church, the school and the community first combat the chief causes, idleness and leisure time improperly employed.

He proposes, too, that clinics and other facilities be established in the schools to study the child's physical, intellectual, and emotional make-up, together with programs of vocational guidance and trade training.

New Kaiser Launching

The third ship to be launched at the new shipyard in Providence, the Samuel Gorton, is nearly ready to slide down the ways, the Walsh-Kaiser Company announced this week. Like its predecessors, the Gorton is a 10,500-ton Liberty ship.

Only four more Liberty ships after the Gorton are to be built here. Thereafter the yard will concentrate on construction of Destroyer Escorts, called DE's, for the Navy Department. The first keel for the DE will be laid as soon as the steel arrives, the yard has announced.

Meanwhile the ultimate size of the yard's personnel has been stepped up again. Reports this week said the Walsh-Kaiser yard may be employing as many as 25,000 workers by autumn. Extensive plans have been laid out for new buildings and other facilities. Approximately 12,000 persons are now employed at the Field's Point site which was only a mud flat one year ago. New employees are being added at the rate of several hundred a week.

Untidy Streets

Criticism was heard this week of the appearance of Providence streets and Charles F. McElroy, Director of Public Works, explained that the untidy streets, gutters and sidewalks would have to be chalked up as one more hardship caused by the war.

The city has seven street cleaning machines, Mr. McElroy said, but only three are now in operating condition and the repair parts required for the disabled four are not obtainable.

This reduction in cleaning facilities is coupled with an increase in the size of downtown crowds, especially at night, which makes the cleaning process more difficult.

Business Women To Hold Spring Tea

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Bolton will hold its annual Spring Tea at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, on Saturday from 3 to 5 o'clock. The program, in charge of Miss Marion Blackwell, will consist of folk dances and folk songs of several foreign countries as well as a description and demonstration of the dress of the women of India.

The pourers will be Miss Anna M. Manion, First Vice-President, and Miss Carolyn La Vers, Second Vice-President. Miss Mildred J. O'Leary will act as General Chairman of the afternoon, and will be assisted by members of the Executive Committee.

Wartime Musicale Tonight

A wartime musicale woven around melodies popular a quarter of a century ago will be given by Boston University's School of Education Glee Club tonight in the Charles Hayden Memorial, 685 Commonwealth Avenue. The program was arranged by Miss Mabel P. Friswell, Glee Club director.

It's Bath Time on the Common

By a Staff Photographer

Birds Take First "Dip" to Spring

Boston's pigeons took time off today from snatching peanuts and bread crumbs from passersby to refresh themselves at one of the many fountains bubbling with cool water.

Plastics to Solve House-Building Problems

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Are plastics going to revolutionize the technique of building homes?"

"I wouldn't be surprised—but what do you mean by plastics?"

"Well . . . er . . . er, you know. Those soy beans, or what do you call them, rosins or resins? Maybe it's shellac I'm thinking of."

"Maybe. Or else you could be thinking of cellulose derivatives, phenols or melamines."

Thus goes a typical conversation heard in building circles these days, which usually terminates in a gulp from the questioner. It goes to show that the vague word "plastics" covering a multitude of not-too-familiar terms is not one to be bandied about promiscuously. Yet it's on the lips of all those looking into the future of house building.

Two Distinct Types

The best advice this columnist has received to the question: "What are plastics?" is this one, coming from a building expert: "I don't know. Why don't you ask the Monsanto Chemical Company in Springfield, Mass.?"

Well, we did. And following is the company's clear and complete answer to a term that through lack of understanding has come to imply a dream wafting mysteriously about through the land of "never-never."

In the first place, the company says plastics will not revolutionize building overnight or all by themselves. They are materials, however, which the company expects to see working out many of the age-old problems in architecture and construction.

To begin with, plastics cover a broad array of materials which can be pushed into almost any desired shape and made to hold that shape. And if you don't like the shape later on you can soften some plastic materials under heat and reshape them to fit the desired pattern. These are called thermoplastics. The hardening types which cannot be reshaped are termed thermosetting.

From that premise, the company divided plastics into four main groupings based upon their sources as follows: (1) natural resins such as shellac, rosin, bitumen, (2) protein substances like soy beans and casein, (3) cellulose derivatives such as cellulose nitrate and cellulose acetate, (4) synthetic resins such as the phenols, polystyrene, the melamines and the vinyl acetals which are produced from such substances as coal, petroleum, air and water.

It's not as bad as it sounds, since virtually all modern plastics fall into only the last two groupings which are the most versatile and promising of the four.

To the chemist, the technical wordings are vitally important. To the architect the heat-hardening and heat-softening processes stand out. But the consumer is most interested in the classification of plastics according to the forms in which they are used.

Rooms to Come Packaged?

They are used as (1) sheets, rods, tubes and similar standard shapes, (2) as molding materials, (3) as liquid or powdered resins for impregnating, bonding or coating other materials. To date, all the plastics used in the first class are thermoplastics or susceptible to reshaping under heat of 140 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit, depending upon the material. They are used by architects thus far for counter edgings, table edgings, moldings and other decorative trims.

Molded plastics are supplied in flaked or powdered form to be shaped in polished steel dies. The thermoplastics are sometimes mixed with the thermosetting materials for strength.

Molded plastics are found in radio cabinets, electrical parts, and in hundreds of brightly colored products still in the gadget class. The postwar utility of molded plastics will probably be in hardwares, lighting fixtures and other household accessories.

It is in the third group that spectacular wartime advances can be looked for. Here lies the promise of plastic automobiles, plastic houses and refrigerators. Behind the wartime censorships amazing progress is being made with this class of plastics. They conjure up visions of packaged bathrooms and kitchens, of wall sections with integral insulation, of . . . well, let your imagination run rife and you probably will not go far astray.

But if anyone asks you what plastics are, you can justifiably answer: "Ask the Monsanto Chemical Company," even though this company will never sell plastics to the consumer. They will come from the same line of building material people as in the past. The Springfield Company is merely on the research end.

Probation Problems Talk Comes April 5

Miss Pauline Bachelder, probation officer of Middlesex Superior Court, will discuss probation problems in relation to the community at the meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Cambridge on Monday, April 5, at 8 p. m., at 1234 Massachusetts Avenue. Miss Elizabeth Piper will outline the "block system," and answer questions.

Mrs. Joseph M. McElroy is chairman of the program and the President, Mrs. William A. Lamb, will preside. Music will be furnished by Miss Constance Hall. Mrs. Karoline Mariner, chairman of the refreshments committee, will be assisted by Miss Alice N. Holmes, Mrs. Frederick Davis, Mrs. Andrew A. Graham, Miss Ruth Olney, and Mrs. LaRue Brown.

Monson Man Swam Between Lanes of Fire

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Second Lieut. Henry W. Benton, who four months ago was a school teacher in Monson, Mass., told on his arrival in London yesterday how he swam between lanes of burning gasoline after the City of Flint was torpedoed in the Atlantic Ocean in January.

Lieut. Benton gave this description of his experiences in the sinking:

"Rushing to the deck after the torpedo struck, I saw the sea streaked with blazing gasoline. My lifeboat already had left. As I leaped for a lifeline with the ship going down under me, my foot wedged in a rack and stuck there until a man hurrying by gave me a hearty yank. By this time the propeller of the City of Flint was high out of water and I dived.

"I could see black spaces between lanes of burning gasoline and I tried to swim through them, but every now and then the flames got so near I had to push the water away with my hands. It was hot work.

"I reached a ring-buoy where another swimmer had cut off his leaking rubber suit. After an hour I swam to the lifeboat carrying the Captain and 13 other survivors. Thank God for those metal lifeboats. They did not catch fire."

After three days a destroyer picked up Lieutenant Benton and his companions. He was uninjured, but he lost ten pounds on rations consisting of four ounces of water daily, one biscuit for breakfast, half of a can of pemmican for dinner, and a slab of chocolate and malted milk tablets for supper.

(On March 20 the United States Navy announced the torpedoing of the City of Flint, a freighter, in mid-Atlantic during January. The Navy reported 17 men lost of a crew of 65 aboard the vessel.)

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1. **Let foods cool.** Steaming hot foods should not be placed in the refrigerator as this increases the temperature and causes the motor to work overtime. Give them sufficient time to cool.

2. **Don't overload refrigerator.** Jamming food into compartments prevents proper circulation of air. Every time you open the door the temperature is raised and the motor works longer.

3. **Remove ice trays carefully.** Using a sharp instrument to pry or force trays free may chip or puncture the freezing compartment and entail costly repairs. If trays get stuck, try defrosting.

4. **Defrost regularly.** When frost is more than one-fourth inch thick, it's time to defrost. Clean box with warm water and baking soda to remove odors, (one teaspoonful to three quarts.)

5. **Maintain even temperature.** Your refrigerator was designed to *preserve* foods—not to *freeze* them. Running it on "HIGH" can damage the foods as well as overwork the motor.

6. **Don't try to fix it yourself.** If your motor runs more than one-third of the time, it probably needs repairs. But call a reliable serviceman. Amateur bungling can wreck expensive parts.

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British Forces Advance to Within 18 Miles of Bizerte

Continued from Page 1

round of the battle to drive General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel into the sea. "Our patrols were very active over the whole front."

A report from the British Eighth Army said "winkling out" was proceeding, which was assumed to be General Montgomery's way of saying that his troops were mopping up the remaining enemy pockets of resistance north and west of Oudref, itself 12 miles north of Gabès, and consolidating for the next thrust.

United States forces of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., were again in action, but no details were available at Allied headquarters. The Algiers Radio reported that General Patton's divisions had established a junction with the Eighth Army by a push eastward from the El Guetar sector.

Slowed by minefields, the British and French forces commanded by Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson pressed from Sedjenane, 40 miles southwest of Bizerte, toward Mateur, 18 miles south of that naval base, and made good almost the last of the losses in the fighting a month ago. The Algiers Radio said First Army vanguards were in the vicinity of Mateur.

Bomb Bursts Cover Airfield at Sfax

Even as the lull developed in land operations, United Nations airmen pressed their destructive blows despite bad weather and fresh details became available of the raid by 100 light and medium bombers upon El Maou Airfield at Sfax, the biggest single operation by the Western Desert Air Force since the days of El Alamein.

The whole area of the strategic field was covered with a pattern of bomb bursts and almost everything on the ground must have been destroyed or damaged, officers said.

Bombers participating were South African Bostons, RAF Baltimores and American Mitchells, and they were escorted by Curtiss fighters flown by American, South African and British pilots and Spitfires of the RAF.

As in the March 31 raid by almost 100 United States Flying Fortresses upon Southern Sardinia, all the raiders returned. Heavy antiaircraft fire was encountered over El Maou, but no enemy planes attempted to interfere.

North African Air Force bombers escorted by Spitfires bombed La Fauconnerie Airfield, 35 miles northwest of Sfax, just as five Messerschmitts were taking off. Two were stopped short and damaged by bursting explosives and two other aircraft were damaged in subsequent dogfights. Boston bombers, furthering the program of demolition of Marshal Rommel's bases, blasted the airfield of El Djem, midway between Sfax and Sousse. The communiqué said these operations left fires burning.

The RAF's four-motored Wellingtons loosed incendiaries and two-ton explosive bombs in a night raid on objectives at Bizerte.

Tunisian air forces assisted the Americans in the El Guetar sector by shooting up enemy tanks and trucks and downing several Axis planes in operations to which the pilots refer as "delousing sweeps."

90 Italians Surrender To British Orderlies

By the Associated Press

On the Northern Tunisian Front, April 1. Delayed

Sent out to bring in wounded at the height of the Allied push from Djebel Ablod to Sedjenane, two British medical orderlies not only accomplished that task but brought back more than 90 Italian prisoners.

The orderlies were starting back to their lines with a number of wounded men when they saw a column of Italian troops moving toward them.

The orderlies were surprised when a white flag suddenly appeared at the head of the column. Advancing, the Italians indicated their desire to surrender. Among them were a Major and several other officers.

9 Axis Planes Shot Down

The day's bag of enemy aircraft shot down was nine, with four allied planes reported missing. After yesterday's hard work the British air personnel—except those on night missions—observed the 25th anniversary of the founding of the RAF. In some cases they had chicken dinners. United States fliers joined in the celebration and toasts were exchanged.

Competent sources at Allied headquarters, analyzing the campaign which smashed the Mareth Line and drove Marshal Rommel northward into an area which offers no good defensive positions short of the ridges about 80 miles beyond Mareth, stressed the importance of the aid given the Eighth Army by General Patton's columns.

They pointed out that the Americans—including the 1st and 34th Divisions and the 1st Armored Division—had regained all the ground lost before the mid-February Axis offensive at the center. American flank attacks in the El Guetar, Maknassy and Fondouk areas, had constituted a real menace to the enemy and occupied considerable forces there while General Montgomery was smashing at the Mareth Line and encircling it, these sources added.

General Montgomery's method has been to give his men a little rest after each major blow so that they will be in the freshest possible condition for the next one.

While forward elements of General Montgomery's army tested Marshal Rommel's newest line north of Gabès, American troops less than 50 miles west of the British were rounding up prisoners, some of whom were said to have been flown to Tunisia less than 10 days ago.

Aerial photographs taken March 31 during the raid by nearly 100 Flying Fortresses on the Sardinian base of Cagliari showed bombs bursting on the harbor, factory district and railroad yards, with smoke and flame rising hundreds of feet into the air.

Wide World

Desert Styles

This woman is dressed for peregrinating through the North African deserts. She is not a Waac, as her uniform would imply, but one of the women war correspondents who are permitted to gather news around the battlefronts.

Russia:

Soviets Gain Near Novorossisk

Moscow dispatches said that except for the capture of three more villages in the Novorossisk area and the storming of other German positions along the Black Sea coast, only minor activity was taking place along the long Russian Front.

The advance in the Kuban Valley of the Caucasus followed gains reported previously in a midnight Soviet communiqué. Although the direction of the advance was not immediately defined, it was believed to be in an area north of Novorossisk with the Red Army expanding its gains out of recaptured Anastasevskaya, 33 miles north of the Black Sea port.

Air duels continued on the area, the Russians asserting that nine enemy planes were shot down and three damaged when Soviet airmen intercepted a German Air Force raid.

The Russians announced they were consolidating positions northeast of Smolensk in the drive for that German base and that German counterattacks were repulsed. A company of German infantry was wiped out in one sector and about 200 were killed in engagements south of Bely, it was said.

The struggle for mastery of Donets River positions on an arc east of Kharkov was marked by the exchange of gun-fire, with heavy losses inflicted on enemy infantry attempting to attack, a noon war bulletin said.

Nazis Thrown Back In Sevsk Area

Russian counterattacks threw back a German force in the Sevsk area, 170 miles northwest of Kharkov, it was said.

The Germans claimed almost a week ago that they had captured Sevsk.

The Army newspaper, Red Star, said the thaw which had slowed the Russian advance in the Kuban Valley had given the Germans time to consolidate positions and to establish artillery and trench mortar concentrations in flooded areas.

"But," added the paper, "step after step we crush the enemy."

It said a sharp battle even now was in progress along an unidentified highway.

The entire Russian Front was said to resemble a great slushy lake. Melting snows and fresh rains had swollen creeks and rivers, and converted the steppes into expanses of mud, but transportation drivers worked night and day to keep the supply lines open, it was said.

Production;

Output of British Bombers Up 40 P. C.

Great Britain's February output of heavy bombers was four times as large as that in February, 1942, and munitions productions was up 40 per cent in the same period, Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Production, announced.

He told the Institution of Chemical Engineers in London that the last quarter of 1942 saw 75 per cent greater production in aircraft than the average quarterly output in the previous year, and that overall production of weapons, ammunitions, tanks and other war machinery was doubled.

Speedy RAF Mosquito bombers swooped down over Trier and Ehrang in Western Germany, dropped delayed action bombs from as low as 50 feet and sped away while Germans in the streets were still gaping at them in astonishment.

RAF pilots said their bombs smashed through the roof of a railway workshop at Trier and a power station also was attacked. At Ehrang a "terrific explosion" was caused, pilots said, and it was believed a gasoline dump was hit.

None of the British planes was lost and only two German fighters were sighted on the trip. However, four British planes were missing from sweeps over Belgium and France in which railways and other targets were attacked.

Pacific:

Japanese Trenches In Mubo Bombed

United Nations air activity over enemy-held territory north of Australia slacked off, although Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said numerous fires were set by planes which bombed Japanese trenches in the Mubo area south of Salamaua, New Guinea.

The harbor area at Finschhafen, on the northeast coast of New Guinea, also was bombed, it was announced.

In the sector northwest of Australia, a medium bomber shot out of action two enemy fighters that attempted to intercept it over Kaimana, Dutch New Guinea, and medium bombers hit the town of Saumlaki, in the Tanimbar Islands.

Reuters, in a dispatch from an advanced Allied base in New Guinea, reported that special Australian patrols on Goodenough Island and the Trobriand Islands had captured hundreds of Japanese survivors from smashed convoys in the Bismarck Sea.

More than 100 of the Japanese were killed when they offered resistance, the dispatch said.

Goodenough Island lies about 50 miles off the southeastern tip of Papua and the Trobriand Islands are situated another 90 miles to the northeast.

Sinkings:

8,018,000 Merchant Tons Lost to Axis

The United Nations sank, captured or damaged an estimated 8,018,000 gross tons of Axis merchant shipping from the start of the war until the end of February, Lord Bruntisfield told the House of Lords.

The estimate, the Undersecretary to the Admiralty said, included 4,027,000 gross tons of Italian shipping; 3,365,000 gross tons of German shipping, and 626,000 tons of ships belonging to Axis satellites.

"The figures did not include the losses or damage inflicted by our Russian allies, the details of which are not available," Lord Bruntisfield said.

Regarding Japanese losses, he referred to a statement by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in Washington on March 17 in which Mr. Knox estimated 1,857,000 gross tons of Japanese shipping had been destroyed.

New 'De' Ships Spell Axis Trouble

AN EAST COAST PORT, April 2 (AP)—A group of news reporters went to sea on one of the Navy's brand new destroyer escorts and saw enough to convince them that more trouble for the Axis and more comfort for the convoy guardians lie ahead.

The 300-foot craft, bristling with guns and depth charges, is smaller than a regulation destroyer and larger than a corvette, and can fight it out with a submerged or surfaced submarine.

It can fight off air attacks, too, although its crew paid scant attention to formations of torpedo bombers which made practice runs with the swift, sleek craft as their target.

The destroyer escort—Navy men call it the DE—kept her nose high and decks dry as she skimmed through moderately rough weather. A distance away a smaller submarine chaser was shipping water and burying her nose in every wave.

Her stability and larger quarters give the DE more comfort than a sub chaser or corvette, and her broader beam, about 35 feet, make her roll even less than conventional destroyers.

New U. S. Officers Head for Posts

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, April 2 (AP)—In a brief but impressive ceremony, 387 members of the first graduating class of the U. S. Army officer's candidate school were commissioned second lieutenants Monday and dispatched to posts for active duty.

Within an hour after Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger had finished the main address, the oath of office was administered to the new officers and they boarded trucks headed for railway stations en route to their assignments.

The posts to which they go range from New Guinea to Southern Australia.

Gabès Cheers Its Liberators As Reconstruction Job Begins

Continued from Page 1

through heavy Allied air attacks on port areas, the city was systematically pillaged by the Axis occupants. Civilian goods are completely missing while food itself is distressingly short.

The worst sufferers were the city's 5,000 Jews whose bank funds and valuables were seized by the Germans on the day of the latter's arrival, Nov. 20. We were told by the bank manager that he was taken from his home by a German major and lieutenant and forced to hand over a sum equalling that in Jewish bank accounts.

Savings Seized

Approximately 1,200,000 francs in Jewish savings were seized by the Germans from the three banks in Gabès. The enemy also seized all typewriters, bicycles, autos and arms.

Hardly had the last enemy patrol left town than the French flag which had been hidden more than four months was run up over the whitewashed buildings and date palms of this picturesque oasis. When the brigadier commanding the first troops to enter town arrived he was proudly saluted by the Mayor, who presented him with an honorary French medal.

Although desert struggles between the Eighth Army and Afrika Korps have been mainly fought on barren wastelands, thus harming few persons other than the combatants themselves, there is ample evidence in and around Gabès that innocent bystanders have suffered heavily in this latest phase of the North African war. Large areas of the town are either demolished or pockmarked by aerial bombs. In the outskirts one sees remains of high two-wheeled native vehicles unsuspectingly driven over some German land mine before British sappers could reach and clear the area.

Better Conditions Soon

Nevertheless, with final passage of warfare in this part of Tunisia and with a rapid return to better economic conditions in French North Africa, it will not be long before Gabès and the surrounding countryside regain their simple prosperity. With their date palms and olive trees intact there will soon be food for all, while a swift growth of native vines will cover bomb craters and cracked walls.

In driving through town, one is struck by the absence of youths of fighting age. This was explained by the local Army officer as due to the fact so many either took to the desert to join the French in Algeria, or that having fought the Axis during a brief period of resistance along the coast last November, they are now prisoners. Many young men in southern parts of French North Africa are recognized as having rendered a number of important services to the British and American troops.

The British arrival here has greatly enlivened the life of the children. It is not at all unusual to see a jeepload of bearded troops swing around the corner on two wheels with each man, except the driver, holding a colorfully dressed little boy or girl who screams with delight as he or she waves to less fortunate friends and older brother and sisters.

It is obvious Gabès is equally pleasant for hardened desert soldiers, its oasis greenery being a blissfully welcome sight for eyes which have looked at little except sand and rocks for days and even weeks. In this part of the world there is always an added incentive for clearing the enemy from a well-watered spot.

Townsfolk cite many instances showing the Germans and Italians did not get on well together while they were here.

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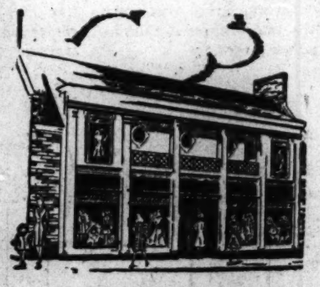
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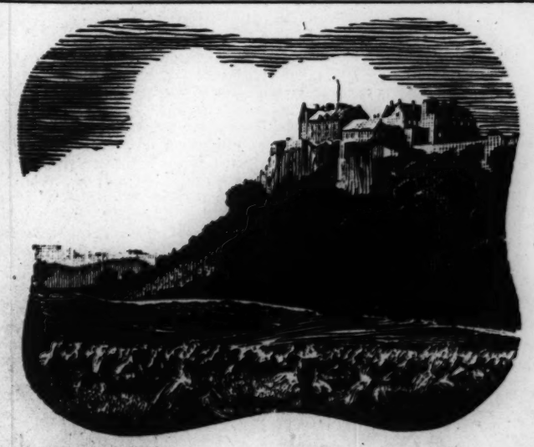

STIRLING CASTLE
Called the Key of Scotland, standing athwart the natural road from the Highlands to the Lowlands.
One of the principal rooms, the Douglas Room, is popularly supposed to be the identical chamber where James II assassinated the Earl of Douglas.
A fortress since Roman times. English troops occupied it in the reign of Henry II.
In 1543 Queen Mary was crowned here when scarcely nine months old.
SCOTLAND'S FAME IS WELL MAINTAINED with
HOLYROOD Knitwear
MURDOCH & CO., 73 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, C. 1, Scotland.
London Showrooms: 1a Berners Street, London, W. 1.
South Africa:
Mr. R. J. COLE, 609, Stuttaford Chambers, Riesik St., Johannesburg.
Messrs. HAES, GAEDHILL & CO., 38, Strand Street, Cape Town.

Britain Restricts Invasion Coast Area

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 2—The entire Southern Shore of England and most of the East Coast yesterday became a special "regulated area" with the object of facilitating preparations for launching an invasion against enemy-occupied Europe.

This does not mean an invasion of the continent is necessarily imminent. But it does mean that the holiday season in many of England's coast resorts has now been officially designated as invasion season.

"The time has now come," Home Secretary Herbert Morrison told the House of Commons in announcing the new restrictions, "when the question of access to the coastal areas cannot be considered solely from the risk of invasion. It must also be considered from the point of view of use of this country as a base for offensive operation against the enemy."

Authorities to Co-operate

The new restrictions in force are imposed under Defense Regulation 13A, and will be applied by the military authorities acting in co-operation with the Home Office and local civil officials.

The effect of latest regulations is to divide the coastal areas of Britain into three categories. The first section is a strip of English coast 10 miles deep and extending from the River Humber on the East Coast all the way round to Penzance at the southwestern point of Cornwall, plus a similar stretch of South Wales coast from Portishead to Milfordhaven, and parts of Scotland round the estuaries of the Forth, Clyde and Tay Rivers. Within these areas, access to particular places may from time to time be either restricted or completely banned without prior notice by the military authorities for military purposes.

A novel feature of this arrangement is that no public announcement will be made as to when or where the ban is to be enforced and the only sure way of knowing whether it is possible to visit any point in these areas is to go there and try.

Information by Writing

It is permissible to write to friends in a particular district and ask them, and they are allowed to say whether or not there are restrictions, although they may not say why. All letters and phone calls from these coastal areas may henceforth be subject to censorship.

Even after arrival in a coastal resort, however, the visitor must accept the risk of being turned out without warning or compensation should the occasion arise. Furthermore, certain portions of a town which is not prohibited may be closed to visitors, so the holiday maker is quite likely to find a hotel open but its beach closed.

This system of imposing local bans without notice has been decided upon because it is considered essential for security needs in connection with Allied invasion plans. In effect, would-be British holiday makers thereby become part of the game of keeping the enemy guessing as to the when, where, and how of the projected Allied invasion of the Continent.

Second Section

The second section extends from the Thames to Hastings and includes the greater part of the County of Kent—that corner of Southeast England which is closest to the Continent—as well as the Isle of Wight. From this area, pleasure visitors now are banned entirely. Ever since 1940, there have been restrictions on access to this corner of Kent, but during the winter these restrictions were lifted temporarily. They now have been reimposed.

The main difference between the first and second of these coastal sections is that in Kent and the Isle of Wight, which is called a "restricted area," the ban actually is now in force, while in the long coastal strip which constitutes the first section, the ban is only potential and there is no objection to visitors trying to enter these "regulated areas."

In both cases, a "visitor" is defined as a person whose address at the particular town to which he is going is not that which is on his identity card. Thus permanent residents are allowed to go in and out to business, while pleasure visitors are forbidden.

Associated Press

Stage Set for Invasion of Europe

Areas of British coast in which civilian movements have been sharply restricted in anticipation of offensive action against the continent of Europe.

"Careless Talk" Banned

It is announced that all residents and visitors in places where there may be special naval military or air activity concerned with Allied invasion of Europe will be asked to take special care to avoid "careless talk," and people who talk about anything they see may be expelled from the area.

It is emphasized by the Home Office, however, that greatest care be exercised to respect the civil rights of the people affected and it also is outpointed that probably the ban on visitors will be enforced in relatively few of the countless coastal resorts included in the long strips of coastline.

Furthermore, not all the British coast comes under the heading of "restricted" or "regulated" area. On the East Coast, for instance, there is quite a long stretch between Humber and Tweed. In the Southwest, there is the long coastline of Cornwall, North Devon, and Somerset which includes many of England's favorite holiday districts. There also is the whole West Coast of Wales and England all the way up to the Scotish border. These unregulated areas constitute one third of the three big sections into which the coast of Britain now is divided.

For island people accustomed to attach great importance to holidays or week-end visits to the seaside, these new coastal restrictions by no means are negligible. But the Government already has indicated its willingness to iron out cases where the ban results in inflicting special hardship on communities or individuals, and there is general readiness not only to accept but actually to welcome this latest sign that Allied preparations for carrying war to the Continent are forging ahead.

Tydings Asks Freedom For Puerto Ricans

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, introduced today a bill to give complete and absolute independence to Puerto Rico.

Such action, he told the Senate, would follow the policy already adopted by the United States for Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

"When Puerto Rico gets her independence, the United States will have completely divested itself of the populated islands which she obtained as a result of her war with Spain," he added.

"Further, by giving complete and absolute independence to this Latin-American country, we will be promoting the good neighbor policy now existing in the Western Hemisphere.

"Briefly the bill provides for a convention to frame a constitution for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which constitution shall safeguard religious worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, right of petition, etc. It also must provide for the safeguarding of the rights of individuals and United States investments in Puerto Rico. When the new constitution for Puerto Rico has been drawn up it must be submitted to the President of the United States to see that it contains certain minimum provisions, principally the freedoms which we enjoy in this country."

British Tap on India's Door Without Yielding

NEW DELHI, India, April 2 (AP)—The British Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, has refused the appeal of a group of non-party leaders to see the imprisoned Mohandas K. Gandhi as a prelude to peace negotiations between the Congress Party and the Government, it was announced yesterday.

If Mr. Gandhi is prepared to recant on civil disobedience completely, "then the matter can be considered further," Lord Linlithgow told the group headed by Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 2—New hopes of progress along the road to settlement of India's political problems were raised here during the recent India debate in the House of Commons in which Deputy Premier Clement R. Attlee, reaffirmed Sir Stafford Cripps' offer of ultimate independence made to Indians a year ago.

In spite of the apparent stalemate in actual negotiations, the Government seems to be rather surreptitiously trying to open the door to renewed negotiations. At the same time, it appears unwilling to give the impression that it is intending to yield any ground.

The official importance attached to not showing any so-called "weakness" in face of Indian pressure strongly influences the whole Indian picture.

Moreover, since the Governments of both India and of Britain were successful in refusing to be intimidated by Mohandas K. Gandhi's recent fast, adherence to this policy has been encouraged.

Hope therefore is based more on what can be read between the lines of the latest Government statements and on the atmosphere in Commons than on anything really new offered by Deputy Premier Attlee or by the Secretary for India Lieut. Col. Leopold S. Amery.

But that there is such hope is evident by a leading editorial in the Manchester Guardian, which has been one of the most persistent critics of the Government's Indian policy.

It declares that "there has been no debate in which so much anxiety was shown to bring our difficulties in India to a practical basis.

"There is no doubt that the failure of Gandhi's fast to achieve appreciable results has aided the administration here on the Indian question. The criticism has become more constructive, and some of us contend that the British Government isn't as unreceptive as it may appear. . . .

"There is no enthusiasm here for British self-righteousness over India. And in dealing with the overseas press, some of the authorities on India in London, including Colonel Amery himself, tend to spoil a good case by flogging old themes and unduly harping on 'how right we were.'"

Some Possible Steps

Among suggestions made by Members of Parliament yesterday were these:

1. That the way to Indian self-government should be sought through the Council of Asia proposed by Mr. Churchill in his recent broadcast.
2. That the British should instigate realistic discussions to work out practical details of what the various Indian parties would agree to.
3. That Indian leaders be asked to London.
4. That either Commons or Mr. Churchill appeal to the Congress Party and the Viceroy to reinstitute discussions.

In other quarters here new hope of ending the Indian deadlock is thought to be foreshadowed in the British Government's apparent decision that, great as is its desire to see a democratic system in operation among the Indian masses, such a system in order to succeed must be very different from that with which the Western World has hitherto been acquainted.

Must Satisfy Factions

Not only, according to this view, must it be a system agreed to by one particular political party which at the moment commands a majority in India, but also by the great minorities, far too powerful and too independent to be subordinated to any other group.

Mr. Attlee indicated this when he said that political parties in India all tended to be totalitarian, and that there is no use in offering them a sealed pattern of government on western lines which they wouldn't accept.

He suggested as an alternative exploring the possibility of an India-made constitution, with the British ready to help the Indians wherever the opportunity offered.

Meanwhile, however, the most specific offer remains the Cripps proposals, first made when Britain was in a serious military situation and now wholeheartedly renewed when the United Nations military position has improved beyond all comparison.

Waste on Publicity Charged in Britain

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—The Committee on National Expenditure said today that competition for publicity among Britain's three fighting services was "wasteful and harmful," and recommended pruning of press departments in which a total of 1,166 persons are employed.

The sixty-fifth report of the committee said that press representatives were paid a total of $1,840,000 a year, listing 90 in the Admiralty, 285 in the Air Ministry, and 791 in the War Office.

"There is no real machinery to insure that, on any given day, a balanced presentation of news stories from the three services is made to the world," the committee commented.

It recommended that heads of the three branches meet frequently to work out a common program.

The report disclosed that the Air Ministry booklet "Battle of Britain" had been published in 43 editions in 24 languages. Nearly 5,000,000 copies have been sold.

Agency for Civilian Supply Backed by Head of OPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—Admitting that he is assuming unauthorized powers to get adequate meat and sugar to civilians, OPA Administrator Prestiss M. Brown today advocated creation of an independent civilian supply administration.

Appearing before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee Mr. Brown went on record in favor of the general objectives of the Maloney bill, setting up such an administration under James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization.

At the present time the only agency authorized to judge the needs of civilians against those of the Army, Navy, and lend-lease is a WPB division headed by W. L. Weiner.

Mr. Brown said he found the Army and Navy co-operative in releasing food supplies to civilian markets this week when prerationing buying made supplies short, though he had expected to have a fight on his hands.

Meanwhile, the Food Distribution Administration today released for civilian sales 31,000 tons of dried prunes and raisins which have been held by West Coast packers on government instruction.

Variations in Supplies

Asked whether the Army had overbought on food, Mr. Brown replied: "I don't say it has because I don't know." He added that his examination of Army-Navy supplies had revealed stocks "ample but not excessive." Military meat supplies were "quite limited" in Boston, but "fairly good" in New York, he said.

The OPA Administrator cited sugar for canning as another instance where civilians have needed a voice raised in their behalf.

Adequate sugar is already owned by the U. S. Government in Cuba to allow distribution of canning sugar on the same basis as last year, but unless ships can be obtained to bring it to the mainland, canning sugar will have to be taken out of family's regular ration. Mr. Brown said he had petitioned Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, to divert 16 ships now carrying bananas to bring 600,000 tons of sugar from Cuba.

Mr. Brown told the committee that fuel oil was another item where a civilian voice should be raised, but refused to talk about it, saying that "too much had been said already."

"Fair Division" Vital

Refusing to specify where the civilian supply administration should be put in the Government setup, Mr. Brown merely told the committee that such an agency should be created to "express to the Administration in the right places the needs of the civilians of the United States."

Fair division between the armed forces, lend-lease, and the Lehman Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, he declared, is "most vital" to morale in this country.

Republicans as well as Democrats on the committee generally expressed themselves as favorable to the objectives of the Maloney bill, though some of the Democrats pointed out that the reorganization could be accomplished more quickly by executive order than by legislation.

Murray Demands An Investigation Of U. S. Shipping

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations President, charged today that lives of American and Allied fighting men "are being endangered and lost because of insufficient supplies, or delays in supplies reaching the armed forces."

In a statement on overseas shipping, presented to Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, Mr. Murray said, "Waste, confusion and lack of planning are holding down the efficient use of our available shipping resources to an alarming degree."

Demanding an immediate investigation, Mr. Murray said the C. I. O. and its four Maritime union affiliates "are firmly convinced that the ship construction program alone will never provide enough ships and space to transport weapons and materials to supply and support the fighting fronts."

Mr. Murray released copies of his statement to the press, without explaining why it was addressed to Senator Downey. Senator Downey said he supposed it was sent to him because he is from "a great Maritime state and deeply concerned about war shipping."

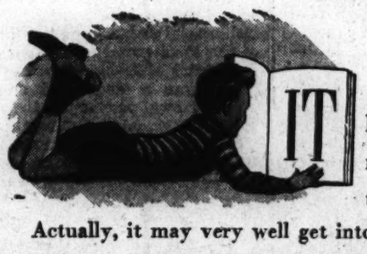
On Capitol Hill, Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, reported that members of his War Investigating Committee believe that "the big problem now is to get shipping" to transport superior fighting weapons to the battlefronts.

Mr. Murray cited what he termed examples of "waste and mismanagement of shipping space." Among them:

A ship made a complete round trip between New York and North Africa carrying sand ballast, no cargo.

MAKING HISTORY IN PETROLEUM—This fluid catalytic cracking plant, opened recently at the Bayway Refinery of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is the finest process of its kind in the world.

Will your kids find its picture in their history books?...



looks like something a small boy might build with his toy construction set on a rainy afternoon.

Actually, it may very well get into history books—as Eli Whitney's cotton gin and Robert Fulton's steamboat did in their time.

It is a catalytic cracking unit—nicknamed "cat cracker." There are three of them in existence, and a whole flock more being rushed along now that these three have shown what they can do.

The cat cracker makes high grade gasoline by a new and revolutionary method. It makes *better* gasoline from a given crude oil than former processes. It makes *more* gasoline from a given quantity of crude oil than former processes.

And it makes, at the same time, *both* aviation gasoline *and* an important ingredient for synthetic rubber—where other processes must make one or the other, but not both. Supplying this country's huge requirements for both aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber might not have been possible if the cat cracker had not come along when it did.

This cat cracker, as high as an 18-story building, runs 24 hours a day—never has to stop except to repair mechanical wear—and is so simple that its entire operation is handled from a single control room.

The cat cracker wasn't developed for war, but in normal peacetime competitive search for better ways to get better products from oil. It was developed through the 1930's, the first plant built well before Pearl Harbor. When the war made synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline critical, here was the new way to get them, proved and ready to go.

After the war is over, products from the cat cracker will permit auto engineers to design new cars for you, both better and more economical than anything you could imagine from your past experience. All over the country, all through industry, things like this are happening. Fruits of past industrial resourcefulness are developed swiftly under the terrible lash of war—and will remain, when war is gone, to help make a new and better world to live in.

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The Home Forum

True Accomplishment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WISE MAN spoke truly when he said (Proverbs 13:19), **"The desire accomplished is sweet to the soul."** How exhilarating is the victory which is won fairly in the face of human hazards and hindrances! Perhaps a sinful temptation or fear of disease has been overcome by the understanding that man as God's own image is wholly spiritual. It may be that, after a great loss, one has faced the choice of succumbing to sorrow or rising above sad circumstances. And it has been proved that divine strength is ever present to sustain the one who determines to let go of the past and go forward in unselfish service. Problems in business, statecraft, and human relationships are solved often by the realization that God, good, is ever present and supreme. Why, then, should one fear reversal, or envy's shafts and slights? Indeed, one need not fear these disturbers, for right desire and activity are blessed by the Father, and bear the fruits of genuine security, imperishable riches, and worthy companionship.

An interesting example of right accomplishment is found in Nehemiah's experience while restoring the walls of Jerusalem. The Scriptural narrative shows how God protected him and his good work, though evil suggestions continually opposed him. Among Nehemiah's remarkable qualities of leadership was a keen awareness of mortal mind's vanities and villainies. Propaganda, which teemed with racial hatred, ridicule, and defeatism, was sent forth by his enemies. But it failed to swerve him from his high purpose. Nehemiah assured his helpers that God was with them and would strengthen them for the great task. Then, just as today, evil used its wiles to weaken resistance and create disunity. During the building, Nehemiah called upon his workmen for consecrated effort, untiring watchfulness, and united prayer to God. When the work was finished, in great humility Nehemiah gave all the glory to God.

* * *

Some earnest one may think: "O that I too could achieve something great and good! Is there such a thing as a recipe for right accomplishment?" Mary Baker Eddy has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 1), **"Prayer, watching, and working, combined with self - immolation, are God's gracious means for accomplishing whatever has been successfully done for the Christianization and health of mankind."** Through diligent study of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, many have happily learned how to pray, watch, and work rightly, and thus attain the good they hope for. Christian Science teaches that God, whose synonyms are ever-present Love, Life, Mind, Soul, Spirit, is also divine Principle, creating and controlling the universe, including man. The suppositional investment of matter with power, and with a good or evil intelligence, is a lawless claim of mortal mind. Evil appearances are illusions, which spiritual truths annul and dispel. Disease, danger, sin, sorrow, and fear flee from the searchlight of Truth.

Jesus said (Mark 11:24), **"What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."** So can one understand that he is God's son, the natural beneficiary of all the good which the Father provides for His children. Health, joy, ability, wisdom, and completeness are here and now our divine right. Our great need is to claim humbly and defend fearlessly this precious heritage. True watching is not helpless curiosity about evil, but includes foreknowledge and forestalling of evil's deceptive intent. Indolence, a visionary sense of good, or a reluctant admiration of error's supposed skill, does not enable one to maintain an effective watch. Courage, wisdom, stability, and expectancy of good are evidences of spiritual-mindedness. These and other basic spiritual qualities will effect the destruction of belief in evil as real.

* * *

On page 238 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: **"What has not unselfed love achieved for the race? All that ever was accomplished, and more than history has yet recorded."** Loving discernment and thankfulness are due to those who unselfishly put aside personal desires and plans, and labor for the betterment of mankind. Such achievement helps to annul attempts to impose the false human will upon the lives of others. Love for God and man should be the incentive for true productive effort. Greatly prized is the spiritual understanding of God's nearness and support in all right undertakings. The conscientious statesman, the wide-awake citizen, the honest dispenser of vital news and gallant participants in our armed forces, may know that Love and Truth continually guide and protect them. Paul assures us that **"all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose"** (Romans 8:28).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Your Music

You do not sit superbly at the keys
Pouring the fullness of the music's gift
In overwhelming flood of splendid ease,
With master's manner, nonchalant and swift.
Your tender searching touch finds out and frees
The glory gleam by gleam. I listen long
To this unfoldment of the mysteries
That lie deep-hidden at the heart of song.

It is as if you took me by the hand
And led the way through caverns underground,
Following every beckoning golden band
Of radiance, each whispered hint of sound—
Until at last we come out from the night
Into the fullness of beauty and delight.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

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A Catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AUGUSTA": *A Drawing by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec*

HENRI DE TOULOUSE-LAUTREC (1864–1901) was a French nobleman who traced his ancestry to sovereigns of Languedoc. The life of this French artist was an ironical climax to lofty lineage. He participated in la Vie Parisienne with an assortment of colleagues of all classes and varying degrees of talent and dignity.

Toulouse-Lautrec was an artist imbued with an enthusiasm for song and spectacle, theater and circus. He had a satirical eye and a hand for caricature. He painted people: people who enjoyed the café concerts, dancing, and entertainments, the singers and dancers, the clowns. He had a keen eye for their typical gestures, expressions, and mannerisms. He accentuated their oddities, heightened their color, stressing the artificiality of their mask-like faces. It was the night life of Paris which Lautrec illustrated, and he added his own ingredient of grotesqueness and exoticism. While he preached no moral, he made no attempt to gloss over what was ugly or to disguise what was distasteful. Lautrec lived in an age of realism and he was devoted to Degas. The latter painted dancers, too, but with less pointed grimness than Lautrec.

Lautrec made a number of portraits of people who were not related to the theater; and he could, when he wished, endow them with qualities of tenderness and sensitiveness, as is manifest in this portrait of "Augusta," painted in 1890.

D. A.

Jak docíliti pravých výkonů

Překlad článku o Kresťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

TEN MOUDRÝ MUŽ mluvil pravdu když řekl (Přísloví 13:19): "Žádost naplněná sladká jest duši." Jak nás rozradostní vítězství dobyté když jsme čelili lidskému nebezpečí a překážkám! Snad to bylo pokušení hříchu, nebo strach z nemoci, jež byly překonány porozuměním, že člověk jako pravý obraz Boží, je úplně duchovní. Možno také, že po utrpení těžké ztráty stáli jsme před volbou, buď podlehnouti zármutku, nebo se povznésti nad truchlivé okolnosti. A tu bylo dokázáno, že božská síla je vždy přítomna ku podpoře toho, jenž se rozhodnul vzdáti se minulosti a jíti vpřed v zájmu nesobecké služby. Problémy obchodní, problémy státních zájmů a záležitosti lidských vztahů, jsou často vyřešeny skutečným porozuměním, že Bůh, dobro, je vždy přítomen a nejvyšší. Proč bychom se tedy měli obávati převratů nebo úžehů a výsměchu závisti? Věru, nikdo se nemusí báti těchto rušitelů, neboť Otec náš žehná pravé touze a činnosti, jež nesou ovoce opravdové jistoty, zkáze nepodléhajícího bohatství a cenného společenství.

Zajímavý příklad pravé výkonnosti nacházíme ve zkušenosti Nehemiáše, když znova stavěl zeď Jeruzalémskou. Jak nám Písmo vypravuje, Bůh chránil jeho jakož i jeho dobré dílo, ačkoliv zlá vnukání byla mu neustále na odpor. Jednou z pozoruhodných vlastností Nehemiáše jako vůdce byl bystrozrak, s jakým si byl vědom marnivostí a ničemností smrtelné mysli. Jeho nepřátelé vysílali propagandu bující plemennou nenávistí, posměchem, a předpovídající porážku. Ale ta selhala, a neodvrátila jej od velikého cíle. Nehemiáš ujišťuje své pracovníky, že Bůh je s nimi a že je posílí v jejich velikém úkolu. A potom, jako za dnešní doby, zlo užilo svých ničemností aby zeslabilo Nehemiášův odpor a vzbudilo různice. Během stavby Nehemiáš vyzýval své dělníky, aby se zasvětili práci s úsilím, s neunavnou bdělostí a ve společné modlitbě k Bohu. Když byla práce s velikou pokorou skončena, Nehemiáš vzdal veškerou slávu Bohu.

Vážný pozorovatel bude si snad mysliti: "Ó, kéž bych i já mohl vykonati něco velikého a dobrého! Existuje nějaký návod pro pravou výkonnost?" Mary Baker Eddy napsala ve své učebnici, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 1): "Modlitba, bdění a práce, ve spojení s sebe-obětováním, jsou prostředky Boží milosti na docílení všeho, co kdy bylo vykonáno s úspěchem ku okřesťanštění a pro zdraví lidstva." Pilným studiem Bible a spisů Mary Baker Eddy mnozí, ku svému štěstí, se naučili, jak se mají správně modliti, jak bdíti a pracovati, a tak dosáhnou dobra ve které doufají. Křesťanská Věda učí, že Bůh, jehož souznačná pojmenování jsou vždy-přítomná Láska, Život, Mysl, Duše, Duch, je také božský Princip, stvořitel a vládce vesmíru, zahrnuje v to člověka. Domněnka, jež přisuzuje hmotě moc a dobrou nebo zlou inteligenci, je bezzákonný nárok smrtelné mysli. Zjevy zla jsou přeludy, které duchovní pravdy ničí a zapuzují. Nemoc, nebezpečí, hřích, zármutek a bázeň prchají ze zkoumavého světla Pravdy.

Ježíš řekl (Marek, 11:24): "Zač byste koli, modlice se, prosili, věřte že vezmete, a stane se vám." Tak může člověk rozuměti, že je synem Božím, že je přirozeným příjemcem všeho dobra, kterým Otec zaopatřil Své dítky. Zdraví, radost, schopnost, moudrost a postačitelnost jsou zde a nyní naším božským právem. Nám je hlavně třeba, abychom si pokorně činili nároky na toto drahocenné dědictví, a bez bázně je hájili. Pravá ostražitost není bezmocná zvědavost po zle pátrající, nýbrž také ví předem o podvodných úmyslech zla a o tom, jak jim předejíti. Lenost, vidinový smysl dobra, nebo vzpírající se obdiv pro domnělou dovednost omylu nedodají nám schopnosti býti účinně na stráži. Odvaha, moudrost, stálost a očekávání dobra svědčí o mysli naplněné duchovností. Tyto a jiné základní duchovní vlastnosti způsobují, že věření ve zlo jako skutečné se ničí.

Mrs. Eddy píše na str. 238 knihy "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšené spisy): "Co nevykonala pro lidstvo sebeprostá láska? Všechno co kdy bylo vykonáno a ještě více, než co historie dosud zaznamenala." Vřelé uznání a vděčnost zasluhují ti, kdož se nesobecky vzdávají osobních tužeb a plánů, a pracují pro zlepšení lidstva. Takové splnění úkolů pomáhá zvrácení pokusů uvaliti jho falešné lidské vůle na životy druhých. Pobídkou ku pravému výrobnímu snažení měla by býti láska k Bohu a člověku. Velikou cenu má duchovní porozumění, že Bůh je nablízku a že podporuje každé správné podnikání. Svědomitý státník, probudilý občan, poctivý hlasatel naléhavých zpráv, udatný člen naší branné moci, všichni mohou býti ujištěni, že Láska a Pravda je neustále vedou a chrání. Sv. Pavel nás ujišťuje, "že milujícím Boha všechny věci napomáhají k dobrému, totiž těm, kteříž podlé uložení jeho povoláni jsou" (Epištola k Římanům, 8:28).

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

One of the Hard Beryls

THEY ARE A pretty hard family, the beryls, but they exercise a charm quite their own, despite the fact that they do not in the main belong to the great aristocracy of gems. . . .

I wonder how many even well-informed people could tell off-hand and without consulting an encyclopaedia just what beryls are? Not many, I think; so I shall introduce them by saying that they are semi-precious stones of a very high order of hardness, being almost next in the scale of hardness to the more favored gems of the corundum family—rubies and sapphires.

As befits a large and well-favored family, there are several branches of the beryl tribe distinguished from each other principally by their respective colors. . . . I shall introduce you to some with a special interest of their own. The aquamarine, for instance.

If you yourself have never owned an aquamarine, you probably have seen one, and the name will, anyway, be familiar to you. Translated into plain English, the word stands for *sea-water*, and was very well chosen by whichever poet first applied it to the gem; for, green or blue, greenish-blue or bluish-green, it makes no difference, the stone always reminds you irresistibly of petrified seawater: the cold sparkling deep blue of Cornish coastal waters, the cloud-reflecting green of the Mediterranean in a rage, the repressive sultry slate-blue-green of the Atlantic just before a storm—the aquamarine can give its own version of the sea in every mood imaginable. — From "The Jeweled Trail," by LOUIS KORNITZER. (New York: Sheridan House.)

In a Shop of Deserted Books

HERE, NONE TOO SOON, are the second-hand bookshops. Here we find anchorage in these thwarting currents of being; here we balance ourselves after the splendours and miseries of the streets. The very sight of the bookseller's wife with her foot on the fender, sitting beside a good coal fire, screened from the door, is sobering and cheerful. She is never reading, or only the newspaper; her talk, when it leaves bookselling, which it does so gladly, is about hats; she likes a hat to be practical, she says, as well as pretty. O no, they don't live at the shop; they live in Brixton; she must have a bit of green to look at. In summer a jar of flowers grown in her own garden is stood on the top of some dusty pile to enliven the shop. Books are everywhere; and always the same sense of adventure fills us. Second-hand books are wild books, homeless books; they have come together in vast flocks of variegated feather, and have a charm which the domesticated volumes of the library lack. Besides, in this random miscellaneous company we may rub against some complete stranger who will, with luck, turn into the best friend we have in the world. There is always a hope, as we reach down some greyish-white book from an upper shelf, directed by its air of shabbiness and desertion, of meeting here with a man who set out on horseback over a hundred years ago to explore the woollen market in the Midlands and Wales; an unknown traveller, who stayed at inns . . . noted pretty girls and serious customs, wrote it all down stiffly, laboriously for sheer love of it (the book was published at his own expense); was infinitely prosy, busy, and matter-of-fact, and so let flow in without his knowing it the very scent of hollyhocks and the hay together with such a portrait of himself as gives him forever a seat in the warm corner of the mind's inglenook. . . .

There are travellers, too, row upon row of them, still testifying, indomitable spinsters that they were, to the discomfort that they endured and the sunsets they admired in Greece when Queen Victoria was a girl. . . . Thinking, annotating, expounding goes on at a prodigious rate all around us, and over everything, like a punctual, everlasting tide, washes the ancient sea of fiction. Innumerable volumes tell how Arthur loved Laura and they were separated and they were unhappy and then they met and they were happy ever after, as was the way when Victoria ruled these islands.—From "The Death of the Moth, and Other Essays," by VIRGINIA WOOLF. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Willie and the Lei of Leaves

WE DID NOT SEE WILLIE until we reached the cattle camp, almost a mile high on the slopes of Mauna Loa, the great volcanic mountain on the Island of Hawaii. The horses and pack mules had met us near the ranch office, on the Kona road. We had started up the steep, rugged trail, leaving behind the soft air, the blue view of the ocean, the banks of scrubby guava trees and the large mangoes in the lava-rock enclosures of the old Hawaiian *kuleanas*, or homesteads. Soon the saddles creaked upward into forests of tall fern trees, with the lower-growing bracken—called "staghorn" here—raising the miniature bronzed antlers of its new shoots around the stirrups. Very tropical the landscape seemed, belying the growing coolness of the air.

Then the scenery had hardened. It became more austere with the blackish-gray of lava rocks. The staghorn was gradually left behind, and everywhere was the silvery bark of *ohia* trees, with the matching tint of their leaves turning into tones of light and dark green, salmon pink, even white.

At length, the great primitive *koa* trees had dominated the mountainside, some of them huge, like those from which the ancient Hawaiians had carved their canoes. Lush grasses with melodious Hawaiian names, scattered here to provide more grazing for the cattle, massed the stony slopes with vivid green. Red thimbleberries and their starry white blossoms grew at our feet. It was hard to realize, in this peaceful remoteness, that we were on an island overlooking the tense Pacific warfront.

Finally, after three hours' riding, we had seen ahead a rail gate and paddock fence. A cabin of hewn boards stood in a clearing, with split rails for hitching and a water tank under the shed. This was the cattle camp.

* * *

Willie was waiting for us. He came trotting out to catch the reins and help unsaddle. He was a young Hawaiian of perhaps thirty, thin, with a long face, long teeth and an eager smile. He wore a faded blue shirt and jeans, as all the cowboys did.

It was late in the afternoon, and there was much to do before dark. We all busied ourselves in carrying supplies from the mules' packs as soon as the hands unroped them, making up our cots with many blankets for the cold nights, and lighting the oil lamps and lanterns before blackout.

"Well, Willie," our host said at length. "How about supper?"

Willie smiled. "Okay," he said.

It was then that he came to the fore, in his capacity of camp cook and roustabout. Because he was with them most, he was less shy among the *haoles*, or white people, than the other cowboys—Hawaiian, Chinese, part Portuguese. His intent face and long thin hands were interesting to watch as he moved between table and stove in the glowing light.

"Stove" was perhaps an elaboration. Both heating and cooking were done by means of a fireplace-grill, not unlike those of colonial times, built back into a corner of the room. The pots and pans were black and heavy, and there was the odor of woodsmoke. When he saw us sniffing, Willie put on a log of fragrant *naiu* wood, similar to sandalwood, and we exclaimed at the sweetness of the scent that drifted through the cabin.

Willie did wonders with the black pots and the crude grill. His breakfast pancakes, the size of a dinner plate, were light and soft. And his camp biscuits, baked in a frying-pan by matching the heat from below with a panful of coals worn as a lid, were deliciously flaky. When we praised his cooking, his face would light up—shy and eager, with that illumination of the eyes which is a charm of the Polynesian race.

* * *

Every morning, a long time before blackout ended, we could hear Willie quietly rising from his bunk and starting the blaze with a crackling and a scent of smoke. Sometimes one or two of the other cowboys worked near the camp and came in to eat at the table. Though their black hair was slicked back into damp ridges, and their dark faces were red from a cold scrubbing, they were stiff and embarrassed in their amiability.

"They bashful," Willie explained generously.

But none had quite his poise—his grace of gesture.

* * *

We learned this on the morning when it was time for us to ride down the mountain again, back to conventional wartime living. Our hostess had been saying regretfully at the breakfast-table that she had not seen any *maile* in the woods, and recalled her childhood pleasure in it. *Maile* is a vine, growing high in the trees, whose shining green leaves and peeled stems are pleasantly fragrant. It is famous in ancient Hawaiian lore, having been worn as *leis* at the old *luaus*, or native feasts. *Maile leis*, though not often seen, are still prized in the Islands.

After the breakfast dishes were washed, Willie put on his hat, roped himself a horse, and rode quietly away. Before we were ready to mount for our ride downhill, he was back. We could see him coming with his faded blue shirtfront swelled out like a pouter pigeon.

He dismounted, smiled, and undid his shirt. Out he pulled strand after strand of the *maile* vine, while we exclaimed with pleasure.

"Where did you find it, Willie?" we asked.

"Oh, just up there," he said.

He took each garland and twirled it in a special, skillful way which the Hawaiians have. This spun the limp stem into a thin spiral rope which tightened the glossy leaves. Then he tied the two ends together—and the first *lei* was ready to be worn. He did this for all of us, until each woman wore a wreath around her neck, each man a circlet on his hatbrim.

"Good-by, Willie," we called as we rode off.

"Good-by," he smiled, waving, while we creaked through the gate. *"Aloha."*

And so, all the way down the mountain, back to the world and the war, the fragrance of *maile* hovered about us, wishing us well on the trail like the gentle Hawaiian spirit of Willie himself.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

Pity the Poor Historian

THE ROLE OF THE historian, it seems to me, is the most thankless of any performed in the interpretive theater. The historian, not being in function a public servant, cannot clothe his judgments with the official robes of authority. As an interpreter, not a maker, of events—all of them complicated and many only partially clear—he is usually forced at some point to reach conclusions by empirical rather than by scientific methods. He is expected to have solid disciplines that will enable him to be an undisputed certifier of facts. To this extent he must be an analytical scientist, arranging his facts in patterns; but more than that, he is expected to be conclusive. He must hazard theories about means and ends, satisfying both to the lay reader and to his brother historians. If he writes easily and well, he is sniped at as a "popularizer," and if he is ponderous or dull he limits his effectiveness.

He must keep on friendly terms with the social scientists, for he is, as are they, continuously dealing with the affairs of men and the motives and well-springs of their actions. Yet he must never lose sight of the facts that his province is the world of the past, especially as it touches the body politic. Finally, and most important of all if he be accorded rank, he must dare to be a philosopher of history. Here indeed he really courts disaster, for the chances are great that he will be judged the founder or follower of a "school," and thus permanently tagged, classified, and discounted. . . .

The point of stating such paradoxes I hope is not too far-fetched. By recognizing the nature of the task which a good historian also recognizes, we can more fully appreciate his methods and results.—From a Prefatory Note by THOMAS H. JOHNSON, Editor, in "Men of Tomorrow—Nine Leaders Discuss the Problems of American Youth." (New York: Putnam.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Intimate Message: Washington

Exactly Where Do We Stand? ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

Sometimes the portents of the future are so exciting and so much exactly what we want to hear that we tend to jump right straight from the promise to the fulfillment in our imaginations. It is occasionally useful to climb down from such flights of fancy and find out just exactly where we stand. Right now the facts about progress toward the millennium are not quite as far forward as surface indications might seem to indicate. We refer, specifically, to the transformation of the association of belligerents now known as the United Nations into a postwar group which will act in concert to establish a secure world order, and keep it secure.

Things are moving in the right direction, all right. But they haven't actually moved very far just yet—not nearly as far as might appear from the fact that an actual full-fledged conference of delegates from all the United Nations is coming up. Such a conference is going to take place, and that right soon, in the United States at the invitation of the American Government. Its subject, you know, is food.

Just how it came about is a story which has yet to be told officially. We do not offer the following version as authentic. We don't know whether it is or not. But from all the information we can gather around the highways and byways of Washington it comes pretty close to being authentic in mood if perhaps not in detail.

The story is that at a meeting of the Pacific War Council not long ago the delegate of one of the British Dominions said something about wouldn't it perhaps be a good idea to hold a United Nations conference. The suggestion caused what could mildly be termed a flurry. A number of participants thought very quickly of a larger number of reasons why the time was scarcely ripe. But President Roosevelt seemed to be intrigued by the idea and said perhaps they could think of some entirely noncontroversial subject to discuss and then they would at least get a little practice in working together. Someone else said that if they wanted a noncontroversial subject, what about food? They all agreed at least that food was noncontroversial. And within a very few days the President announced that he would call the conference. All just as simple as that.

It was all so unexpected that not only were there no detailed programs for discussion when it was proposed, but even today the plans are still in the roughest draft stage. The delegations have not been picked. That applies both to the countries whose delegates may have to come from a long way off, and also to the American delegation. We did a little scouting around the State Department to find out who was going to head our delegation and that sort of thing. We ran into complete blanks. And some of our friends who know the ins and outs of the Department of Agriculture, which after all has a certain interest in food, say that no one over there has even been approached yet on the subject of who will attend the conference for them.

The only positive thing we have been able to pick up in official quarters was that the conference apparently will be exactly what it purports to be—a conference on food—and literally nothing else. The writer was a little skeptical at first, having in mind the time when he journeyed to London with an American delegation to attend an international sugar conference.

There was a sugar conference. But the leading members of the American delegation went to London for quite other reasons. They did attend one or two of the formal sugar meetings, but spent most of their time trying to find out what was behind a lot of strange new talk in London about something called "appeasement." I wrote one sugar story. The rest of the time I was writing about "appeasement," although I only called it that once.

My editor suggested that I use some other more familiar word since no one had ever heard "appeasement" before and didn't quite know what it meant. Think of that, a time not many years back when "appeasement" was a strange word! Anyway, this food conference is apparently really going to be a food conference, and nothing else except that it will be sort of like the opening day of football practice when the coach puts the recruits through a few calisthenics just to limber up their legs and arms.

It's all to the good, of course. If the United Nations can manage to get themselves united on food they will be in practice for taking the next crack at something which is perhaps just a trifle controversial. Then ultimately they may work up to the big political issues. What we are getting at, though, is that the road ahead is still very, very long. We can conjure up all sorts of rosy pictures about the Elysian fields at the end, but we aren't there yet, and we won't get there without a lot of hard work and hard thinking—with an enormous amount of good will, tolerance and vision thrown in.

The fact that food is the most delicate problem about which we can yet hold a full United Nations conference helps to explain why there is such a notable contrast between the large amount of talk going around over Anglo-American-Russian relations and the sparse amount of any tangible steps toward putting those relations on a permanent basis.

Washington would be delighted to get down to brass tacks with Russia. But Russia is interested in one very earthy thing and just about only that thing—British and American troops on European soil taking some of the weight of German troops off Russia's back. When that time comes Russia will probaby be ready and eager to talk. Until then it is obvious that Moscow doesn't see much point in words.

The Country Speaks: Sioux Falls

Polar Tech Boys ..... ***By York Sampson***

This is the home of The Polar Tech.

We of Sioux Falls, S. D., asked for it. It took considerable pull-together to get it. Now that it's here, most of us are glad.

When you suddenly see a vast acreage within the city limits made into an Army reservation with all the construction that goes with it, and when approximately 20,000 men in uniform come to man it, in a town whose total population was only 40,000, you might be pardoned for wondering how such an adjustment could be made.

This all happened here in less than three months' time and where fields of corn and grain had formerly waved one of Uncle Sam's Army Air Forces Technical Training Schools blossomed into being. Located the farthest north, it was dubbed "The Polar Tech" early in the game. The rigors of one of the coldest winters in years has just served to underscore it.

A contingent of officers and men from the Dutch Indies has been stationed here. One of them, a native of Java, when he saw the first snowstorm, remarked: "First time see snow only long time off on mountains once." And many an American service man from Mississippi, California and other points may have felt the elation of a Polar Tech recruit of Mexican parentage who was so elated over the new experience of seeing snow, he suggested that we have "a snow Fiesta."

After having made a concerted effort to get The Polar Tech, Sioux Falls people began to prepare early for the coming of the servicemen. "They'll be above average intelligence, as this will be a school, not an Army camp," one of the officers in charge of arrangements told us, and added: "Many of the men will be interested in things that the average citizens would consider high-brow. Others will want just good, plain wholesome fun, for recreation. If they get it, fine, if not they'll find other ways to spend their time. It's up to you people of Sioux Falls."

That was good advice. Civic clubs, church groups, women's clubs and every agency interested was invited to sit in on conferences to prepare for the coming of The Polar Tech. After all, South Dakota hospitality is widely known, and here would be a challenge to this reputation the size of which no citizen ever imagined in his wildest dreams.

As a result the churches, especially, have taken active part. All denominations have welcomed the servicemen from the start—and no one has yet heard of a case of a man in uniform leaving a service without as many as five Sunday dinner offers. Homes have been opened to them so that those on leave overnight could be accommodated. In fact, the spontaneity of the welcome has been the matter of much favorable comment by officers and men alike with experience in other places. USO and other good recreational centers were started early, too.

One chaplain, speaking from a wide experience, said he had never seen anything like it, and made a survey to see how it was accomplished. "I didn't dream such a fine feeling between servicemen and residents of a city could be so cordial and free from abuses," he said. He also marveled at the comparatively simple way in which it has been accomplished.

A bit of convincing proof was cited by the commanding officer. After checking closely with civilian and Military Police following New Year's Eve, he found this: Nearly 20,000 students at The Polar Tech were given 18-hour leave over the holiday and not a single serious violation of the strict law and order code in force in the city was reported. In complimenting his men on this he said it was "the only time within my memory as an Army officer that such a remarkable record of good behavior has ever been cited."

To Change the Subject:

Moon Viewings, Golden Gate Bridge Included ..... ***By Millicent Taylor***

The Chinese have a pleasant custom of making a party out of going out to look at something special. It may be a familiar mountain peak under a full moon. It may be an almond tree in bloom. "Viewing" it is not to be done casually, but is rather the feature of a celebration. This has always seemed to me a very sound idea, and in a small way we on Our Hill have ever done likewise, gathering up a neighbor or two to see a song sparrow's family just hatched, or the wisteria in full glory. But now when we do so, I think not alone of the Chinese. I think of the people of San Francisco.

For never have I been in a place whose citizens so enthusiastically went again and again to look at "views." It is indeed one of the most enchanting of many delightful memories I have of my one visit there. No matter how urgent our business at hand, time could always be found, it seemed, to make a detour to see the view from somewhere. We peered out of upper windows. We went up in elevators to the tops of tall buildings and then toiled up flights of stairs to the roofs. When we made a call on someone halfway up a hill we immediately were taken by our hostess to the top of said hill to see from there. Driven home by kind friends after dinner somewhere, we couldn't seem to pass a road leading perilously upward around the outer edge of a sugarloaf without detouring into it to see what it offered at that particular moment.

And on level ground it was the same. We must go and look at some rocks along the shore because the spray was blowing over them [or because it was not blowing over them and the lichen would show]. Had we seen the seals? And here is somebody's lovely garden, there a cute house it would be fun to live in [if one needed a house]. And beyond the next rise is a wonderful glimpse of the Golden Gate Bridge that we simply mustn't miss!

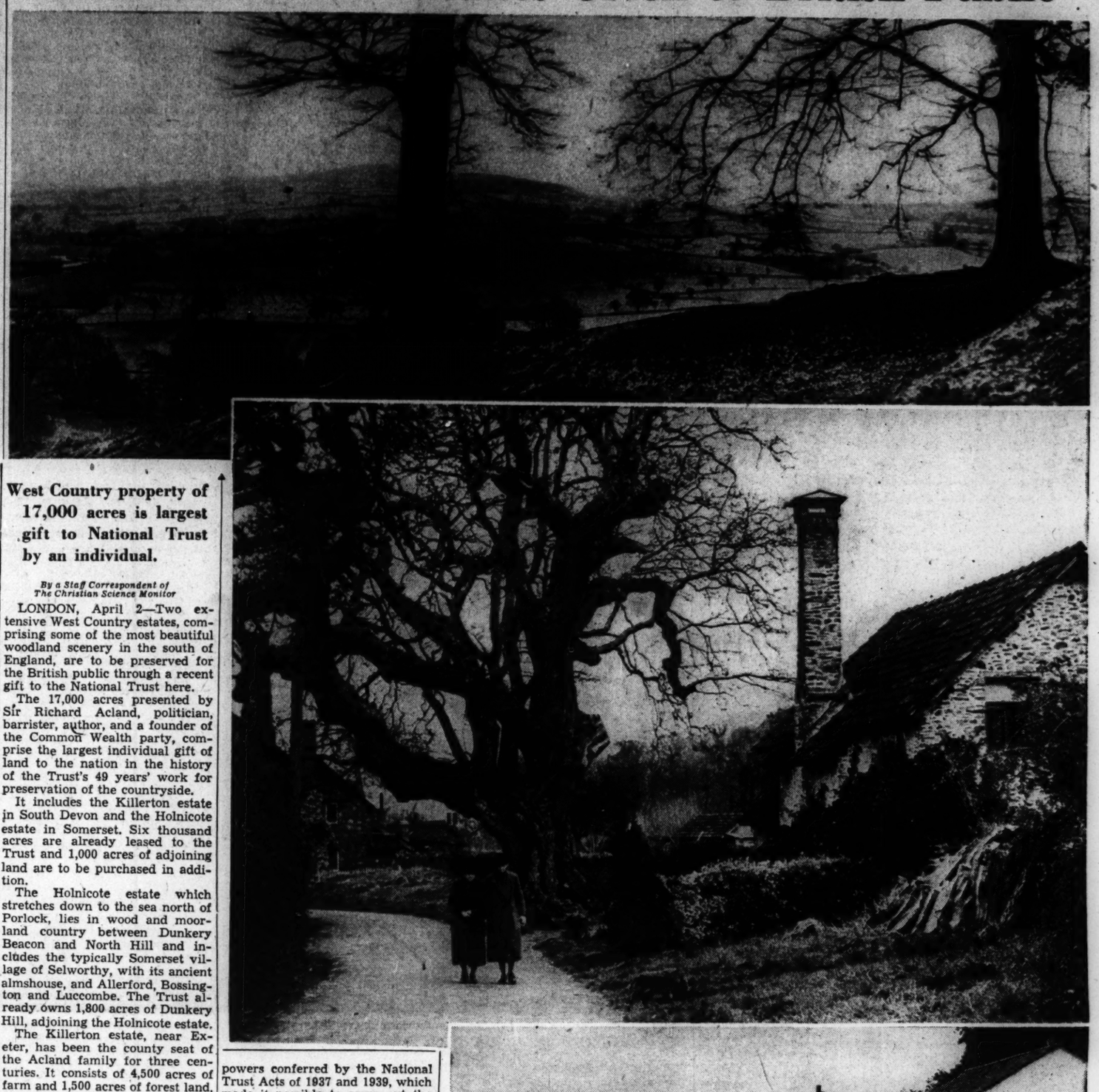
At first I thought it was because I was a visitor. This is the famous California hospitality, I told myself. They want me to see their city. But going forth to gaze at views, I began to discover, was not merely a welcome-to-strangers affair. They did it with each other also. In fact, it was often because they had just been again to see a favorite view that they came rushing to inveigle me into going right out with them "to see it in the same light."

One quickly got into their attitude of exploration. Given a spectacular sunrise, pearly atmospheric effects at dusk, a clear, windy day with puffy clouds soaring in a blue sky and every detail showing miles away—and one found one simply had to go and look at a view in it. One found excuses to take the ferry, reveling in the panorama of harbor with all the islands and the bridges. One gladly managed an urgent errand at one of the big hotels at the tip top of the boulevard, or walked great distances in order to be able to stop to look again at an already favorite scene.

Even after a year it is all as clear as if it were experienced yesterday. A whole "memory book" filled with wonderful pictures is the gift those San Franciscans gave me with all their viewings. In it are mental pages and pages of their glorious Bay with its islands, bridges, ships, and color, seen from every sort of vantage point. In it, too, are many glimpses of the coast down Carmel way, of gardens there and back in town, of a very special grove of tall eucalyptus trees, of white streets climbing the sides of hills and rows of pastel-colored attached houses climbing with them, of quaint hillside cottages in little Sausalito along the Bay, of high-perched beautiful homes of Berkeley, and in a mauve twilight, of acres and acres of rooftops of the big city itself, with the lights coming on and an evening star shining above them in a rose-dusk sky.

I suppose they are still enthusiastically looking at their views together, those San Franciscans, the salty wind from the Golden Gate blowing in their hair; and their cars [if they still drive cars] parked bias-wise against the curbs on their astounding hills.

Beautiful Acland Estates Given to British Public



West Country property of 17,000 acres is largest gift to National Trust by an individual.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 2—Two extensive West Country estates, comprising some of the most beautiful woodland scenery in the south of England, are to be preserved for the British public through a recent gift to the National Trust here.

The 17,000 acres presented by Sir Richard Acland, politician, barrister, author, and a founder of the Common Wealth party, comprise the largest individual gift of land to the nation in the history of the Trust's 49 years' work for preservation of the countryside.

It includes the Killerton estate in South Devon and the Holnicote estate in Somerset. Six thousand acres are already leased to the Trust and 1,000 acres of adjoining land are to be purchased in addition.

The Holnicote estate which stretches down to the sea north of Porlock, lies in wood and moorland country between Dunkery Beacon and North Hill and includes the typically Somerset village of Selworthy, with its ancient almshouse, and Allerford, Bossington and Luccombe. The Trust already owns 1,800 acres of Dunkery Hill, adjoining the Holnicote estate.

The Killerton estate, near Exeter, has been the county seat of the Acland family for three centuries. It consists of 4,500 acres of farm and 1,500 acres of forest land, and lies around the village of Broadclyst, about seven miles northeast of Exeter.

Killerton House, dating from 1788, nestles at the foot of a hill formed by a small volcanic outcrop which stands out strangely in the midst of the red Devon soil. In the spring the southern slopes are covered with flowering shrubs, particularly rhododendrons, collected by Sir Richard's father and great-grandfather. The Acland family are to continue to live in Sprydon, a smaller residence on the estate, until the end of the war.

After the war the National Trust hopes to use the three houses on the estates for the benefit of the public.

From the whole transaction the National Trust expects to derive an income sufficient, not only to allow for full maintenance of the property — including development of the land for the public benefit—but also to provide a considerable fund for the general purposes of the Trust.

These and other large estates are presented to the nation under powers conferred by the National Trust Acts of 1937 and 1939, which made it possible to carry out the Country House scheme suggested by Lord Lothian in 1934. Many persons at that time did not see the need for the scheme, but in the present days of high taxation and other duties, owners of large country houses are finding that their properties have little future as private residences. The alternative is to hand the estates over to the nation. The family is thus able to go on living in the house, and the public has access at certain specified times.

The acquisition of such properties as Killerton and Holnicote is hailed here as an indication of the increasing importance of the work of the National Trust in preserving land for the nation. The Trust is more and more becoming the custodian of great possessions which, if they did not pass into such trusteeship, might become the victims of ill-judged "development" in the era of rapid building which is expected to ensue as soon as the war is over.

By 1945, when the National Trust celebrates its jubilee, it is hoped it will own 100,000 acres.

Fox, © The Times

British National Trust Gets West Country Estates

Upper: Sweeping view of the Killerton Estate, which is being presented to Britain's National Trust by Sir Richard Acland, M. P. The estate consists of about 4,500 acres of farmland and 1,500 acres of forest, about seven miles northeast of Exeter in the south of England. It is full of historic associations.

Center: Picturesque glimpse of Bossington Village in the Holnicote Estate, which also goes to the National Trust from Sir Richard.

Lower: A corner of Porlock in Somersetshire, in which the National Trust is also interested.

U. S. and Canada Join Hands In Opening Northern Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, April 2 — Announcement in the House of Commons a few weeks ago that the United States Government is pushing through a highway from the Peace River to the Mackenzie in the Far Northwest is one more signpost along the road of increasing Canadian-American collaboration in the wartime development of the Northern Empire.

The first was the establishment of a chain of air bases across Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon to serve transport and fighting planes of the United States on their way to and from Alaska.

Then came the Alaska Highway project, driven through within a year by the United States Corps of Engineers.

During the past year there have been many other indications of growing co-operation between Canada and the United States in the Northwest. Last spring a survey for a railroad running north from Prince George, B. C., to Alaska was surveyed by parties under the direction of Frederick Delano, uncle of the United States President, who used to be president of the Wabash Railroad.

Mr. Delano made his report some time ago and its details were never disclosed. But those who kept in close touch with the survey and later discussed the matter with Gen. Brehon Somervell at Edmonton and Washington are convinced that such a railroad is feasible. The grades would all be comparatively easy, with the route following the river valleys and a chain of lakes between central British Columbia and the Alaska boundary.

New steel is scarce and subject to rigid priorities, but it is claimed that tracks could be torn up from abandoned mountain lines in the Western States and used in the new road to the north, and that locomotives now idle in roundhouses could be used to haul trains to and from the northland.

Another significant step in international co-operation was the appointment of planning committees by Canada and the United States to map a long-term plan for fuller realization of the economic possibilities of the 1,000,000 mile territory embraced by northern British Columbia, Alaska and the Yukon.

Dr. W. A. Mackintosh is Chairman of the Canadian Committee and Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, will act as General Director of its work.

Dr. Alvin H. Hansen will be Chairman of the United States Commitee, with James C. Rettie of the Portland, Ore., office of the Natural Resources Planning Board, serving in a capacity similar to that of Dr. Camsell.

This is the first time that the two great nations of North America have combined in an endeavor such as this, but it is symbolic of an increasing unity not only in matters of defense but in economic expansion.

India's Air Force Does Notable Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 2—India's youngest service, the Indian Air Force, which celebrated its 10th anniversary yesterday, has a particularly warm place in the hearts of all Indians—even the most nationalist-minded.

All are proud of the gallant exploits of the Indian Army, but some feel the Army, on account of the high proportion of British officers, is only in the process of becoming their own, while the Indian Air Force, since 1939 officered by Indians, is theirs already—"Indian from top to bottom," as they frequently put it.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Leader of the Congress Party, and Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, were both members of Sir Andrew Skeene's committee which first sponsored organization of an Indian Air Force as far back as 1927. This looked forward to an Air Force of many squadrons, officered and maintained by Indians. A few years later, as a result of their recommendations, the IAF was instituted as a separate service under an Act of the Central Legislature.

Beginning with six men and a flight of four airplanes, the IAF has steadily expanded during the past 10 years. Its pilots have participated in flights over Germany, defense of India's 3,000-mile coastline and operations on the Northwest Frontier. Finally, in 1942, the first squadron entirely officered by Indians took an outstanding part in the Burma campaign, both in operations, support of the Army and reconnaissance work.

The IAF includes Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians.

There are 39,000 under training. Instructors were brought from England at first but now there are about 2,300 Indian instructors and more are being trained.

It is now planned to continue these training centers 18 months after the war and it may be hoped they will become permanent. In view of probable future civil aviation this training is fitting an ever increasing number of young Indians to play a worthy and useful part in the postwar world.

War Committees to Boost Saskatchewan Farm Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—"Win the war" committees throughout Saskatchewan this summer will take on the job of pushing Saskatchewan's agricultural program, the biggest in its history, due to wartime needs.

The Province faces the task of meeting greatly increased quotas of production of grain and livestock as a result of the December agricultural conference in Ottawa when agricultural quotas were set up as goals for various provinces.

Under leadership of J. G. Taggart, former Dominion Food Controller, who has resumed his portfolio of agriculture in the Saskatchewan Government, local "win the war" committee will serve as a liaison between producers and officials of the provincial Department of Agriculture.

The committees will procure pigs for breeding where there is a scarcity; survey farm labor needs; study possible uses of available farm machinery, possibly developing co-operative use where such may be needed; locate second-hand farm machinery which the owner is willing to sell; help salvage scrap material, and plan for the handling of the harvest.

"We are going 'all-out' to emphasize an increased production program in agriculture this year," said Mr. Taggart. He said the "win the war" committees should be of great assistance in helping Saskatchewan farmers to meet their quotas.

The province is including $50,000 in the 1943 agricultural estimates with which to meet expenses for the committees.

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NEW YORK'S HOTEL
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welcome letters of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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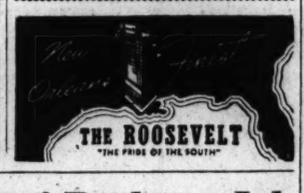
Louisiana



Boys Hear Call of Railway Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An opportunity for 16-year-old boys to play their part in assisting in the operation of big railroad opens next week at Carbondale, Ill., when the Illinois Central Railroad opens a school to train there youths to be trainmen, switchmen, and firemen for vacancies caused by men going into the armed services.

The school, first of its kind in the history of railroading in the United States, was announced by W. A. Johnston, Assistant General Manager of the railroad. Each class will be limited to 60 students and the course will run 10 days. Students will be enrolled equally from the 10 operating divisions of the railroad.

Upon successful completion of the course, the boys will be given the customary student training on the railway division with which they enrolled, under the guidance of old-timers. Upon passing examinations, they will be ready for active service. The standard rate of pay will prevail for each boy who qualifies. Transportation to and from Carbondale and board and lodging while attending school will be assumed by the railroad.

These boys, Mr. Johnston said, are being enlisted in railway service either for the duration or until called into military service. While their regular education will be suspended, they will be earning money which later can be used for more advanced education than otherwise might be possible, he pointed out.

The faculty is composed of J. M. Chandler and W. E. Ausman of the Trains Rule Committee and L. B. Harper, personnel assistant, all of Chicago; Sid A. Law, locomotive engineer, Memphis, Tenn., and F. F. Comstock, conductor, Carbondale.

British Horse Ration: Oats for War Worker

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Only "war work" horses will receive feed rations this summer, the Ministry of Food announced last night.

Oats are among the feeds on the rationed list, but not hay and straw. No provision was made for race horses, but it was expected that the current arrangement will continue under which these are allowed rations from county war agriculture executive committees under thoroughbred classes of "race horses in training, stallions, and mares with foals."

Farm Parity Boost Vetoed By Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

iators, is only beginning to feel the cruel effects of total war.

"Men happy with their families," he said, "must give up good and well-paid jobs to become soldiers for $600 a year with only modest allowances for their dependent wives and their children.

"We who remain in civilian life to produce the food and supplies for them, and an irreducible minimum for ourselves, must not quarrel among ourselves in a vain effort to better or even hold our position at the expense of the other fellow.

"We must adhere loyally to our stabilization program and sanction no exceptions save in the case of genuine hardship and distress."

Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress and the country to recognize the parity prices are only means to get parity income for the farmer and that already that income goal has been attained for the co-operating producers of all basic crops.

"This bill," he continued, "would go beyond the goal of parity income and give to these producers an unwarranted bonus at the expense of the consumer."

Simple Wartime Standards

He noted that only a few crops have not reached parity price in the open market and that farm prices generally are above parity. He cited the fact that between August, 1939, and January, 1943, the prices that farmers received for the crops they sold rose nearly 107 per cent, while the prices that farmers paid for the things they bought increased only 26 per cent.

The President's candid warning was that the time has come when all Americans—farmers, workers, managers and investors—must realize that they cannot improve their living standards during a period of total war.

"On the contrary," he said, "we must all cut our standards of living for the duration. We must adopt simple wartime standards. If we do, none of us need want for the real necessities of life. We can all have enough if we do not try to get too much. We can only make sure that the present balance does not change materially for the worse; and that those on the lower rungs of the economic ladder are not ground down below the margin of existence. Further we cannot go during the war."

After the war the President affirmed that the objective would be not only to restore but to raise the standards of living.

Content of Message

The President said in his message:

"The American farmer, I am convinced, does not want inflation, he knows that deflation inevitably follows inflation. The farmer wants neither; he prefers stabilization. He recalls all too bitterly the deflation in the value of his land, the debts, the anxieties, the foreclosures, the evictions and the heartaches which followed in the wake of the inflation after the last World War. . . .

"Farm income has risen faster than nonfarm income, though both have risen substantially. Since 1939, the average income of the farmer has risen approximately 45 per cent more than the average income of the nonfarm population. This is particularly significant in view of the very substantial increases which have occurred in the income and purchasing power of the nonfarm groups during the same period. The dollar income, the purchasing power, and the parity income of the farmer, are all far higher than they were at their peak during the last war. Let us protect the farmer's present favorable position, rather than to commence tampering with it.

Judged on Merits

"I realize, of course, that during much of the last two decades farm prices and farm incomes were inequitably low. No one should begrudge the farmer the progress which the figures I have cited reveal. Nor do these figures prove that every farm and every acre is free of price problems. But, as in the case of substandard industrial wages or industrial production involving abnormally high costs, we must deal with these situations specially on their merits and not imperil our stabilization program by general price or wage increases. The figures I have cited do reflect a favorable situation extending to every farm region and virtually every crop.

"It is true that farmers generally are encountering increasing difficulty in securing necessary farm labor, farm equipment and fertilizer. Higher prices cannot, when steel is scarce, create new machinery; higher prices cannot when manpower in short, create additional workers. In fact, higher prices for crops like wheat and corn might actually divert labor and machinery away from the production of other essential crops, such as soybeans, flax, grain sorghum, beans and potatoes.

Stabilization Affected

"The present relative favorable position of the farmers can be held only if our general stabilization program succeeds. The general stabilization program can succeed only if all groups except those on the very margin of subsistence are willing to recognize that for the duration they not only cannot expect to improve their living standards, but must indeed be willing to bear their fair share of the cost of stabilization.

"There has been an increase in the cost of living since May, 1942. This increase is due mainly to our failure to bring food costs under control. But the War Labor Board is resolutely adhering to the Little Steel formula which compensates labor, in its wages rates, for the increase in the cost of living which occurred between Jan. 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942.

"The board believes that if the formula is broken now it will start an inevitable inflationary spiral that would ultimately cancel out whatever gains labor has made, and place an intolerable burden on widows and old folks with fixed incomes, and on teachers and unorganized workers in low-paid occupations.

"It will become impossible to hold this line if the cost of living is still further increased—not from imperative war needs, but by the action of the Congress in departing from its declared policy to stabilize all prices and wages."

Waac Honored

© Harris & Ewing

Lieut. Mary C. Martin

Lieut. Mary C. Martin of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will gain the honor of being the first Waac to be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court when she is introduced officially to the Court on April 5. A native of Springfield, Ill., Lieutenant Martin now is on duty with the Judge Advocate General of the WAAC.

Armed Forces Are Found Not Hoarding Food

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Members of the Truman Committee reported last night they were making progress with their efforts to limit Army, Navy and Lend-Lease purchases of foods and other supplies to quantities that can be consumed or transported within reasonable periods of time.

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, commenting on reports the Senate War Investigating Committee, of which he is chairman, was investigating "hoarding" by the Government agencies, asserted the question of "hoarding" did not enter the picture.

The Army recently turned back to the Food Administration 12,000,000 surplus cases of canned fruits and vegetables it had purchased for armed forces for consumption and shipment abroad.

"In view of the strict rationing of canned fruits and vegetables to civilians," Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, a member of the Committee, said:

"It is imperative that the military authorities schedule their purchases so as to avoid accumulations of surplus supplies, the need for which cannot be foreseen within a reasonable period."

Senator Truman said military officials were co-operating with the Committee in facilitating the investigation.

Roosevelt: Education Needed to Win Peace

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a letter to Lowell Thomas, indorsed today the lecture platform as a vital medium of popular education and said that "we shall not truly have won the war unless victory finds us with a clear understanding of what we must do to prevent another."

"That understanding can come only from free and honest discussion by the people of the vital issues of war and peace," the President wrote. "I am sure that the platform will take the lead in fostering this discussion, serving as a great national forum to clarify our purposes and strengthen our resolution."

Baltimore Yard Hits Peak Output

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2 (AP)—The Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., reported today that it delivered 35 ships to the Navy and the Maritime Commission in the last two months.

The yard delivered 11 special type ships to the Navy and eight Liberty cargo vessels to the Maritime Commission in February, a company spokesman said.

During March production "hit a new peak" and 16 vessels were turned out, officials said.

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Phone 3-3104

G. O. P. Leader Detects Joker In Democratic Campaign Ruse

Continued from Page 1

tions and see the campaign conducted on a very high plane."

At this point a reporter asked the Democratic National Chairman whether in order to achieve this "high plane" of campaigning, he wouldn't have to shut up some New Dealers pretty pronto. Mr. Walker laughed—not a hearty laugh, just a laugh.

Of course, as to the Republican candidates, that was different. He called 'em out—no pun intended—as clear as a baseball umpire. He had heard "some" talk about Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio and he had heard "some" talk about Wendell L. Willkie. He was even-handed in his distribution of the "somes." He had heard "very little" talk about Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, and that is no doubt all right with Governor Dewey.

On the positive side, Mr. Walker, speaking squarely for the record, thought the Democratic outlook was good regardless of the nominee. He wasn't apprehensive of a revolt in the South.

Mr. Walker saw only politics in the anti-fourth term resolutions moved in the legislatures of four middle Western States. He noted that this movement was developing in States where the Republicans have majorities and said that the Republican Party would naturally do "everything they could to make it hard for us." The Republican opposition, he explained, "was a natural policy for them to pursue."

He announced that Charles Michelson, who appeared to resign recently from his post as Democratic publicity chief, is back on the job at a "token" salary.

Mr. Walker's press conference observations did not go unnoticed for long by Mr. Spangler, for the following words in both political and grammatical order, came from Republican Headquarters very shortly:

"It is a matter of regret that the New Deal leaders have waited to make the proposal of late political conventions until after their candidate has already been selected. The conferences of the Democratic National Committee leaders at the White House a few weeks ago indicate that the New Deal Party has already had its real convention.

"The announcement then made at the front door of the White House, coupled with the trip of a Cabinet Member around the country conferring with New Deal prospective delegates, is evidence beyond any doubt that they have started their fourth-term presidential campaign. The suggestion now is like shadow boxing.

"They will, of course, go through the form, as they did in their third-term conventions in 1940, when their delegates merely danced to the music furnished by a few New Deal bandmasters. The Republican Party will conduct a free convention, controlled by the delegates selected by its rank and file. It will at all times in its activities remember that we have a tragic war to run, and our campaigning will be conducted with all the dignity of a great and vital American cause."

Girls, Stockings Are to Last Longer According to Orders by the WPB

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Manufacturers have received instructions from the War Production Board to make women's hosiery that will wear longer. Not that the real sheer ones are out—they can be made if better-quality, longer-wearing yarns are used.

WPB issued, effective May 15, a yarn conservation order covering all types of hosiery and designed to save about 15,000,000 pounds of wool, rayon and cotton yarns annually. In the case of women's hosiery, however, slightly more rayon than previously will be required. But this will be a long-term saving, WPB said, because the stockings will be generally "more durable and wear longer."

All gauges of women's hosiery now produced may be made, but the order prohibits manufacture of 50-denier, full-fashioned hosiery of ordinary quality—the sheerest and also the poorest wearing type. Stockings of equal sheerness may be made, however, of semi-high tenacity yarns, which have greater strength.

Greater reinforcement of heel, toe and top is required, two- to three-ply yarns are specified for seams, and lace bands and fancy designs in the top are ruled out.

The lengths of full-fashioned hose are virtually unchanged, but tops are limited to three and one-half inches instead of ranging from two to four and one-half inches as in the past. The construction of seamless, circular-knit rayon and cotton stockings also are made subject to rigid standards, but the following types are not affected:

Run-proof rayon mesh hosiery, lace and mesh hosiery, and combinations of cotton, wool, continuous filament, and spun rayon yarn stockings.

Each manufacturer may make only seven colors, but these may be any colors he chooses.

The men's hosiery rules limit the patterns of fancy half hose to those which were in actual production in January and February.

Spring and Easter Outfits for Boys
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The fineness of fabric, workmanship and shape retaining qualities have made our Worsted-tex Suit a favorite with our customers for over 15 years. All 100% pure worsted for longer wearing. Come in and see our new complete Spring collection.
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We give S.H. green stamps
They Fit..
TALL, MEDIUM or SHORT

Specifications are tested and approved by Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, official laboratory of National Retail Dry Goods Association.
A perfect fit awaits any woman in
HOLEPROOF RAYONS
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Mrs. Livingston Substitutes New Paints for Dyes—Makes Career

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All because of war shortages Mrs. Bert Berger Livingston of New York City has advanced in less than 18 months out of the amateur home - experimentation stage of her talent, into a new career of commercial merchandising. "Livingston Products" are fast becoming known for their exquisitely detailed craftsmanship, and recently held the place of honor in the window of one of Fifth Avenue's leading stores.

Chaise longue covers and pillows, curtains, tablecloths and luncheon sets, crib covers, lingerie sets and handkerchief cases, boxes and sachets—all are individually designed and hand painted to order in Mrs. Livingston's own designs. Reminiscent of "Chinoiserie" (French adaptation of the Chinese influence greatly in vogue in early 18th Century France), delicately-shaded pastel flowers are first traced, then painted on ivory taffeta, soft, colored silks or chiffon, ninon, organdy, linen voile, chambray and crash.

The beginning of her work was the request of a friend, who knew her talent, that she paint some individual designs on gift pillow cases and sheets. Mrs. Livingston turned for inspiration to the long and happy hours she had spent as an art lover in the great museums of Paris. In France she had had occasional lessons in both sketching and painting, but with never a thought of turning her hobby into income. Now, faced with the problem of making a new life in wartime New York after 16 years of residence in Paris, she turned to her art as a remunerative occupation.

Knew Fabrics and Dyes

As a "career woman" before marriage, she had specialized in advertising promotion and publicity for a wholesale fabric manufacturer. From this experience she knew that there was bound to be curtailment in wartime of certain types of fabrics because of unobtainable dyes. In spare time salvaged from homemaking and kitchen duties, she began experimenting with both fabrics and washable paints. After eight months, she finally developed a special process of painting which was not only practical for such materials as are used for pillow cases and sheets, but also equally adaptable for sheer materials. She had discovered also that while many colored inks were excellent for heavy fabrics such as crash, they were not washable and must be dry-cleaned. So, to meet her requirements, it was necessary to keep on until she discovered a color-fast, all-purpose, all-fabric paint. After literally trying 100 times, she found the answer to her problem with her 101st experiment.

"In hand-painting fabrics, each textile requires a special technique which is revealed only by study and experimentation the same as in any other field of endeavor," she explained. "The woman who desires to find a way of making colors tubfast must make her own experiments with the fabrics and the paints or dyes available in her own community. As she tries these combinations, she will find out which paints applied on which fabrics will give the best results. This is the only way I know. It does not take much financial outlay and it can be done at home with the simplest things, even unbleached muslin. What it does take is a 'seeing eye' and also an ability to utilize whatever materials are at hand."

Paints Table Linens

It was while she was experimenting with the paints and materials available to her that Mrs. Livingston discovered she could also develop a line of hand-painted table linens. Now, her individually-designed luncheon sets, painted to match personal china, are in demand for trousseaux or wedding gifts, as are her blanket covers painted to match favorite wall papers, curtain motifs or monograms.

Another of her popular ideas is to paint a few leaves on the lapel of a summer sports suit, or a spray of tiny flowers on either a matching or contrasting fabric to be added as a pocket to a favorite dress. Both prove to be excellent suggestions for refurbishing last year's wardrobe.

Because there may be still further restrictions on many classes of merchandise, Mrs. Livingston feels that the present gasolineless evenings offer an ideal time for women who love their own handiwork to devote quiet hours at home in work which develops their own originality and ingenuity. Instead of wartime limitations being a restriction, they can frequently be utilized with surprising results. "There is always opportunity for a well-developed, new idea," she says.

Courtesy of Saks Fifth Avenue

Articles individually designed and hand painted by Mrs. Bert Berger Livingston. (Top) Satin boudoir pillow; (lower left) Design in pastel flower shades painted on linen luncheon cloth with orchid border; (lower right) Flower design to be appliquéd on blouse.

Unrationed Mushrooms Deserve Place On Daily Menu as Meat Alternate

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mushrooms—for a long time considered just good trimmings for a meal—have come into their own. For, according to recent scientific research, mushrooms not only make a good luxury touch for company dinners, but they are rich in food value, worthy of a place on the daily menu. And fresh mushrooms, which have a year 'round season, don't take ration points!

For the past ten years, the American mushroom industry has been expanding rapidly, until now it is one of the important food industries. Over 40 million pounds were produced in the United States in 1940 alone! Most of the total crop was raised in Pennsylvania, but the areas near Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, San Francisco and along the Hudson river produced large amounts, too. Truly an ubiquitous vegetable, the mushroom!

Right now, when stretching the meat ration is a priority problem, the mushroom may well be even more ubiquitous. It has a rich and satisfying flavor. And don't forget its food value. Though not a complete substitute for meat, it has enough of the same food qualities to make it a good partial substitute or alternate. Ease and speed of preparation are extra recommendations.

Broiled Mushrooms

12 large mushrooms
2 tablespoons butter, margarine or cooking oil
¼ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Scrub mushrooms and remove stems. Place caps on greased broiler rack, cap side down, about 3 inches from flame. Broil 3 minutes, turn and broil 3 minutes longer. Put a piece of butter, margarine or a few drops of oil on each cap, sprinkle with salt and pepper and broil about 1 minute longer. Serve on buttered toast. Serves 6.

Creamed Mushrooms

1 pound mushrooms
5 tablespoons butter or margarine
½ teaspoon salt
Speck of pepper
2 tablespoons flour
1½ cups milk.

Cut off all but ½ inch of mushroom stems. Wash mushrooms thoroughly, dry, slice. Cook mushrooms in butter until nearly tender. Add salt, pepper and flour and mix well. Add milk gradually and simmer about 5 to 7 minutes, stirring constantly. Serves 6 to 8.

Sautéed Mushrooms

1 pound mushrooms
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper

Cut off all but ½ inch of stems. Wash mushrooms thoroughly. Leave whole or slice, and cook, covered, in fat 10 to 15 minutes. Season with salt and pepper. Serves 6 to 8.

Nut-Stuffed Mushrooms

1½ pounds large mushrooms
1 onion, chopped
¼ cup butter
1 cup soft bread crumbs
1 cup ground nuts
1 teaspoon salt
Speck of pepper
1 tablespoon catsup
1 tablespoon lemon juice
3 strips bacon
½ cup light cream or top milk.

Wash mushrooms and remove stems. Cook chopped stems and onion in butter 5 minutes. Add crumbs and nuts. Cook 2 minutes. Add seasonings. Stuff mushrooms with mixture, place in baking dish, garnish with narrow strips of bacon and pour cream around them. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) 25 minutes. Serves 6.

Baked Mushrooms

1 cup milk, hot
1 cup grated cheese
1 tablespoon grated onion.
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon dry mustard
Cooked spinach
1½ pounds mushrooms.

Combine milk, cheese, onion, salt, and mustard. Line baking dish with spinach, fill with cleaned mushrooms. Add milk mixture. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 30 minutes or until mushrooms are tender. Serves 6.

Mushroom Luncheon Dish

6 large mushrooms
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 tablespoon chopped green onion (scallions)
2 tablespoons bread crumbs
2 tablespoons minced leftover chicken
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
2 tablespoons grated cheese

Remove entire stem from each mushroom and chop. Cook chopped stems for a few minutes in the fat, add finely chopped onion, bread crumbs, chicken and parsley. Moisten with meat stock or top milk and fill mushroom caps with mixture. Cover tops with fine bread crumbs mixed with an equal quantity of grated cheese. Dot mushrooms with a small piece of butter or margarine, place in greased baking pan, cover bottom of pan with water and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 20 to 30 minutes, until mushrooms are tender. Serves 3.

FREE!
83 RECIPES FOR WARTIME MENUS

For exciting variety in your wartime menus, remember there's nothing that captivates the taste like a good salad! But a good salad depends on a good dressing. And French Dressing is everybody's favorite! But please don't, *don't* use an ordinary oil! French Dressing is not genuine without real olive oil. Be sure to get Pompeian Olive Oil—the virgin pure first press of hand-picked sun-mellowed Mediterranean olives. You really don't know how wonderful olive oil can be until you get Pompeian! Get this new idea-packed recipe book now and find out how to make ordinary foods extraordinary!

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Please send me new recipe book, "So You're Going to Serve a Salad!"

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Women Want Guarantee of Equal Rights, Says Miss Hart

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 26

Editor's Note: Miss Henriette Hart, is a native of the Netherlands and now a United States citizen. She was for four years, Chairman of International Affairs for the National Council of Women and is now Chairman of the Women's Society for a Free and Democratic Europe.

By Henriette Hart
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As women, we have been given many new assignments in this war—increased and grave responsibilities, not infrequently hard and unaccustomed labor, long hours.

We do not mind; delicate, sturdy, young or old, we are satisfied and proud. We, too, are working on the front line. We have come to realize that nothing matters except winning the war. But we should give pause and ask ourselves, what will woman's place be when the war ceases?

In the heart of untold thousands is the answer—the strongest desire is to return to home and family. This is woman's "first love" and we rejoice that many will be able to resume their favorite tasks. But what of those who feel that they are now equipped and prefer to continue their activities outside the home?

Must Maintain Positions

When we recall what happened after the last war, when women everywhere and at once were pushed out of industry and to inferior positions, to second and third lines of usefulness and opportunity, we wonder if this could happen again or whether women will be allowed to maintain their hard-won positions of working alongside men on equal footing?

Women have proved themselves again, and nothing short of absolute equality satisfies their sense of justice.

How to attain this assurance, this guarantee, brings us to a consideration of the Equal Rights Amendment, the adoption of which would guarantee women an unequivocally equal place with men before the law.

This amendment, sponsored by the National Woman's Party, has steadily been gaining adherents and its sponsors have confidence that the "awakened womanhood and manhood in Congress" will vote for its adoption.

Although the Equal Rights Amendment might not prevent all inequalities in positions held by women in relation to those held by men, or bring about entire fairness in the matter of pay, it would mitigate many injustices which now exist.

True, prejudices will not automatically cease simply because the Constitution decrees equal rights, but we are convinced that countless men and women who agree in substance with provisions of the proposed amendment, but, because of timidity or apathy, do not now give it active support, would back it whole-heartedly once it was passed.

Can it be reasonably maintained that women shall be the poorer bargainers for their rights, because the Constitution has decreed equality under the law? Moreover, how shall we convincingly concern ourselves with the larger world problems of discriminations based on race, color or creed, if we do not take hold of our own peculiar problem first, clearly and finally?

Protect the Home Front

Our assignment should also include a greater protection of the home front. We should remind ourselves that long before the physical invasion of the conquered countries, the home had been invaded, in fact, that the invasion began there. Children were artfully weaned away from loyalties to parents and devotion to religion.

We should protect and develop spiritual forces of social and religious devotion and should aim to bring up the next generation with a wider outlook and thereby foster a spirit of international good will. We should educate them and ourselves more earnestly for world citizenship.

We women, born enemies of war, want a warless world. We ask ourselves, How can we help create that world? We have no longer any illusion that any specific treaty, alliance or institution will alone guarantee peace, or that petitions, resolutions, or protests will avail much. Women should unite now in obtaining the assurance that their interests will be represented in all peace deliberations, by women themselves. Let us achieve this guarantee now. We have also begun to realize that peace must be founded on a basis which in itself is permanent, the love of justice, freedom, democracy and world solidarity. These moral attributes all men and women can contribute.

What we need is to add to our concept and love of democracy the larger principle of "universality," and we shall lay the foundation for a world solidarity, without which no permanent unity among nations can exist.

The fundamentals of world solidarity have been little understood and practiced so far. To be sure, in trade agreements world solidarity is an established fact and absolute necessity. The larger concept of it, however, involves the awakening of moral responsibility in the neighborhood of nations as well as the enjoyment of the benefits of commercial exchange. If solidarity is to be genuinely achieved in the world we want—a warless world—it will require the free will of peoples everywhere to dedicate themselves compassionately, consistently and continuously to the creating, perfecting and perpetuating of international institutions designed to insure world peace.

This is the twenty-sixth of 30 articles.

Mixes Food With Nostalgia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhat to our own surprise we must admit that "Stina: The Story of a Cook," by Herman Smith (M. Barrows & Co., Inc., New York, $2) is a frequently enchanting book, despite the fact that it consists of about equal parts of sentimental nostalgia and solid food.

Descriptions of the author's boyhood home in a country town in Michigan, where Stina was cook, mentor, and friend of the family, occupy half of each chapter. They will inevitably stir up a lot of "fond recollections" of marble-topped black walnut furniture and herb gardens in anyone who spent his youth on a farm—especially in one whose memories date from just before the turn of the century. And Mr. Smith permits himself to go into most satisfying detail.

In this he exhibits, perhaps, more thoroughness than skill. He leans toward a really dreadful abundance of clichés which may tend to discourage the reader from plowing beyond the first chapter. But this would be unfortunate, for the subject of this book has such universal appeal.

Mr. Smith describes a boyhood and young manhood apparently hedged about with all the pleasant customs and amenities of grass-roots America. Picnics and school lunch-boxes and holiday feasts all had their place in his youthful years. And they all centered about Stina who came from Alsace-Lorraine.

Her repertoire of recipes seems to combine nicely the grace of the French cuisine and the rugged substance of the German. There is not only a recipe for Apple Blossom Ice Cream but one for Sausage Pudding, if you see what we mean. And—French or German or Alsatian—the recipes are practical.

It must have been fun to eat at the Smiths' when Stina served Rhubarb en Captivité, or Pigeons in Sauerkraut, or onions baked in honey.

We still think, however, in spite of our admiration for Stina and her skill, that a chapter heading of "The First Violets" above a recipe for "Ham Baked in Rye Bread Crust" is the ultimate incongruity.

Nevertheless, we have to admit in some bewilderment that "Stina" is an enjoyable book to have around. **Laura B. Haddock.**

Something New in the kitchen!

That's tomorrow's bumper crop of better cooks—today's 'teen-agers taking over ahead of time. Helping out and having fun.

To help them help—here's WHAT'S COOKING! A bright, young cook-booklet for new—and not-so-new—cooks. Twenty pages of tips on how to win favor through flavor. Free—and fun.

Something else that's a must in a kitchen—Burnett's 29 Flavor Extracts, filling in where ration-points and shortages leave little blanks. Use Burnett Flavor Extracts—for *perfect taste!*

What's Cooking?
For free copy, write: Barbara Blair, Dept. C-1 Joseph Burnett Company, 437 D St., Boston, Massachusetts.

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STOCKINGS 3 Prs. $2.85

3 pr. $2.85 Postpaid

with the assurance that you must be entirely satisfied as to value, wearing quality, etc. If you are not, just return them and we will gladly return your money immediately.

We believe this to be the finest in Hose Value.

Fashiontex stockings look and wear like silk and retain their shape always. Made of especially treated rayon yarn, 45 gauge, full-fashioned. Fashiontex stockings cling to the ankle, calf and knee. Colors—Victorious (light) or Valorous (slightly darker) and White. Sizes 8½ to 11.

HERE ARE A FEW brief quotations from some of the voluntary letters sent us by readers of the Monitor.

I am so pleased with the hose which I got through your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor that I am sending the enclosed order.—Wash., D. C.

Thank you for sending me an approval one pair of hose which I have tried and find to fit very well indeed. I shall be happy to have you send me two additional pair and enclose herewith check for $2.85 to cover the three pair—those already received and two additional pair.—Oregon.

Enclosed find my check for $2.85 for which please send me three (3) pair of hose, size 9½, color "Victorious" as advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. I have seen a pair of these hose and they seem to be very lovely.—Florida.

SEND YOUR ORDER NOW!

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645 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Here's my check ($) for..... pairs of FASHIONTEX Hose.
Size..... Color.....
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In peace and in war
For busy hands—for leisure hands
It's gloves of *Kinid* LEATHER

Gloves of lustrous KINID glace are the real standby of wartime's busy hands—the perfect high note in wartime accessories.

You'll admire gloves of KINID Leather for their beauty—and serviceability, for the name KINID stamped in the glove assures you of lasting quality—of fine gloves that wash-and-wear, retain their trim fit—and stay lovely.

PEERDO—hailed with acclaim everywhere—is for you who love the mellow-soft texture of doe-finished leather. Gloves of PEERDO are like velvet inside and out—luxurious—but reasonably priced. And repeated washings do not mar their beauty!

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Tanners of Quality Glove Leathers
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Wartime Cookery Course. Practical instruction in buying, planning and preparing nutritious meals. 10 lessons $25.00. Morning, afternoon and evening classes. Canning Course, $9.00. Catalog. Tel. KENmore 1893. Mass. Reg. No. 41021.

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SAVE FABRICS NOW!

Use *NEW IMPROVED* LUX —the mildest, safest ever made!

Make *more* of your washables (*all your colored things*) last longer with new, improved Lux!

It's the mildest, safest ever made. And its *richer, longer-lasting* suds are thrifty for gay cottons, as well as rayons, mixtures, silks, woolens! Avoid cake-soap rubbing, strong soaps and washday methods. Anything safe in water is safe in Lux.

In the same familiar box—your dealer has it NOW!

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,700,000
Previous day's sales 1,741,960
1943 volume to date 81,205,429
1942 volume to date 29,781,499

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	49.2	Prev. day	49.0
Mnth ago	46.4	Year ago	34.6
1943 high	49.0	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	60	60	60	— ⅛
Acme Steel (3)	3	50½	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Adams Exp (1.45e)	16	12⅛	11¾	12	
Adams-Millis ½g	2	17⅝	21½	27⅝	
Addressograph (1)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	5	41½	43½	43½	
Alaska Juneau	163	6	1⅛	6	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	73	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Allegheny pf xw	23	15⅜	15	16⅛	+ ⅜
Allegheny pf $30 xw	85	16⅜	15¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	19	33¾	32¼	33¾	+1⅛
Allied Chem & Dye 6	2	159¼	159	159¼	+ ½
Allied Mills (1e)	14	19⅞	18⅞	19¾	+ ⅝
Allied Strs (.50a)	38	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 4eg	15	34½	34	34	— ⅜
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	3	21	21	21	
Amal Leath	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Amerada Pet (2)	2	78½	78½	78½	— ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Am Airlines (1½e)	5	60	59¼	59½	—1½
Am Bank Note 1½g	7	16½	16	16¼	— ⅝
Am Bosch (1ae)	6	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅜
Am Brake Shoe 1½g	2	38	38	38	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	35	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	16	81	80½	80½	—1¾
Am Can pf (7)	50	176	175½	176	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	21	35	34¼	34½	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 8.20e	2	69¾	69¾	69¾	
Am Ch&Cable ½0	15	23⅜	22¾	22¾	— ½
Am Chicle (4a)	40	110	109	110	+1½
Am Cryo Sug 1½e	6	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Am C S 6%pf 6	1	101	101	101	
Am Distill	7	21½	20⅝	21½	+1
Am Encaustic Til	4	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am European ½e	4	9	9	9	+1
Am Export (½eg)	5	28	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
Am & For Power	23	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Am&FP $6pf 7a	1	65	65	65	— ½
Am & F P 2 pf	65	14	13¼	13⅞	+ ¼
Am-Hawaii SS 3e	3	35¼	35½	35¾	— ½
Am Hide&Leather	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am Home P (2.40)	5	63	63	63	— ½
Am Ice	1	4⅛	4	4	
Am Ice pf (½e)	2	45	45	45	+1
Am Internat (1½g)	8	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	58	14½	13¾	14	— ½
Am Loco pf 1¾4a	6	65⅜	64½	65¾	+ ⅝
Am M&Feb (.20g)	2	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
Am M&Met (1½g)	33	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	8	27	26	26	— ¼
Am News 1.80	140	31	30½	30¾	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	68	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	9	27½	26¾	27½	+ ½
Am P & L $5 pf	18	24½	23½	24½	+ ¾
Am Rad&St S .15e	90	9½	9¼	9⅜	
Am Roll Mill 20e	27	14	13¾	14	
Am R M pf 4½	260	64¼	64	64	— ¼
Am Safety Raz ½e	3	14⅛	14	14	
Am Seating (1e)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bl 1e	1	31⅜	31½	31⅜	
Am Smelt & R (2)	10	47	46¼	46¼	—1⅛
Am Sm & R pf 7	130	150¾	150	150½	— ¼
Am Sti Fdry 1½e	24	26⅜	25⅛	25⅜	—1
Am Stores 1½g	3	13¾	13¼	13¼	
Am Stove (.30g)	3	15¼	15	15	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	7	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	100½	100¾	100½	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1½a	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel (9)	21	143	142¾	142⅝	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	6	51¾	51	51½	— ⅜
Am Tob B (3a)	15	53	51½	53	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	80	137¾	137½	137¾	— ½
Am Type Fdrs 1½e	14	9¼	9	9¼	
Am Viscose (1½g)	11	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ¾
Am Water Works	289	6¾	6⅜	6¼	+ ¼
Am Woolen	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Am Wool pf (2k)	3	67½	67	67½	
Am Zinc L & S	3	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½e	56	29¾	29	29½	— ¾
Anac W&C 1½g	70	27¾	27½	27½	— ¾
Archer Hock 1½g	4	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Arch H Gl pf 5	20	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	+ ⅛
Andes Cop (1½g)	1	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
Armour Illinois	54	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
Armour Ill pr pf	8	55¾	55	55	— ½
Armstrong Ck 1.4e	4	34½	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
Artloom Carp .10e	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Artloom pf (7)	60	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Assd Dry Gds 1½e	45	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
As D Gd 1 pf 6	20	82¼	82	82¼	+ ¼
As D Gd 2pf 7	70	76	74¼	76	+1
Assoc Inv pf (5)	30	101½	101	101½	+ ½
Atch T&SF (3g)	47	55⅜	54⅝	55	— ⅛
Atch T&SF pf (5)	4	79	78½	78½	— ½
Atl Coast Line 2e	27	35¼	34¼	34½	— ¼
Atl G&W ln pf 5e	1	53	53	53	—1¼
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	26½	26½	26½	
Atl Refining (.15e)	13	23¾	23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
Atl Refin pf 4	10	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (1½g)	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd 3½g	100	63¼	62½	62½	— ¾
Atlas Pow pf 5	10	118	118	118	—1
Atlas Tack (1½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
Austin Nichols	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A	170	40½	39	40	+ ½
Aviation Co (1½e)	68	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Bale Loco ct (1e)	38	17⅜	17	17¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	130	4⅜	8	8¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	63	13⅜	12½	13	— ¼
Bangor & Ar	4	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Bang&A pf 2½e	160	50	49¾	50	+ ¼
Barber Asphalt	6	17½	17	17	— ½
Barker Bros	4	8½	8⅜	8½	
Barker pf 2¾4	310	35	34¾	35	
Barnsdall Oil (.60)	10	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	7	19¾	19	19	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
Beld-Hein (1.60)	1	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (2e)	37	18½	17⅝	18	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat (¾eg)	5	39⅝	39	39	— ½
Beref Ind La .30e	5	15	14⅞	15	
Ben L L pr pf 2½	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¾
Best Foods (.60)	30	117⅛	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	31½	30	30	— ½
Beth Steel (1½eg)	29	68⅛	67¼	67½	— ½
Black & Deck 1.60	6	18⅞	18	18	— ⅞
Blaw-Knox (.35a)	23	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Blermingd .40g	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Boeing Airp 1g	62	20¾	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
Behn Al & Br (2)	4	52¾	51¾	51¾	—1
Bon Ami B 2½	10	46½	46½	46½	
Bond Stores(1.60)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Borden Co (.30g)	15	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	32½	31½	31½	— ¾
Boston & Maine	53	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B 1½o	1	33	33	33	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1½o	14	12	11⅞	12	
Briggs Mfg (2)	9	27	26⅞	27	— ⅜
Bristol-Myers .40g	3	43½	43½	43½	
Bklyn-Manh Tr	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas 1½a	15	13	14	14	+ ¾
Brunsw-Balke 1½o	2	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¾
Bucyrus-Erie 1½o	20	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Bucy-E 7%pf 7	10	114	114	114	
Budd Mfg	16	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	110	102½	101	101	—1
Budd Wheel (1e)	29	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45e	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1½e)	58	26¾	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	6	33¾	32½	33¾	+ ⅞
Burlington Mills .95e	70	7	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
Bur Mills pf 2¾	11	64	61	61	—
Burl M 2½pf 2½	3	61½	61¾	61¾	
Burr Add M (.60)	20	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	8	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
Bush T B pf 3½	20	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅜
Butler Bros .30g	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Butte C&Z (1½g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	9	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
Byers pf 5.42k	40	50	50	50	+1
Byron Jack (1½g)	6	21½	21¼	21½	
Calif Pack 1½	4	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	— ½
Callahan Z-Lead	10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec 1½e	10	7⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1½e	5	17¾	18½	18⅝	
Can Dr G & I (.60)	49	20½	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
Can Pacific	10	9¾	9¼	9½	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3)	4	41½	40¾	40¾	— ⅞
Carc C&O (5)	39	93½	93½	93½	+ ¾
Carriers&Gen (.20)	20	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Case (J I) pf 7	10	139	139	139	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	2	110	109	109	
Caterpil Tract (2)	5	45¾	45¼	45¾	— ⅜
Celanese Corp 1½e	12	34¼	33¾	34	— ¾
Celanese 5 pf 5	1	102¾	102½	102¾	+ ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7	30	122½	122½	122½	
Celotex Corp (3a)	10	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	10	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Cent Foy (1.20)	20	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Cent RR N J	96	9¾	7⅛	9¼	+1¾
Cent Vmi Sug 2½g	1	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	38⅞	38¼	38½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	10	6	6	6	
Certain-teed 6%pf	450	64¼	62	62½	—1½
Chase Bag (1.40a)	3	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Chase Bag pf 4½a	2	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Chemw P&F pf 6	1	101	101	101	
Chesbr Pond (3)	15	10½	17⅞	19¼	+1½
Ches & Ohio (3)	35	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅜

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi & E Ill	71	8⅜	7½	8	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .50e	42	15¼	14½	15	
Chi Great West	76	6⅜	5¾	6¼	+ ⅜
Chi Grt W pf 4½t	68	16⅞	.6	16¾	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order 4e	20	11⅛	10⅜	11	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	12	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	40⅜	40¼	40¾	+ ⅜
Chi Rk Is & Pac	10	11	¾	¾	
Chi R I 6%pf	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Chi R I 7% pf	15	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Chi Yel Cab 3½g	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+1⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil	6	15¾	15¾	15¾	—1⅛
Childs Co	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Chile Cop (1½g)	30	30	30	30	
Chrysler Corp 4eg	21	76	74¾	75¾	— ⅝
City Ice&F (1.20)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
City Investing	10	42	42	42	+ ⅛
City Stores	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Claus Equip (¾eg)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½	40	111½	111½	111½	—1
Clev&Pitt 3½g	1	90	90	90	+1
Clev Gr Br pf(5)	6	104	104	104	— ½
Climax Mol 1.20e	2	47¾	47½	47¾	— ½
Coca-Cola (3)	2	98	97¾	98	+ ½
Coca-Cola A (3)	20	64½	64	64	— ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	22	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ⅛
Colg-P pf 4½	150	108¼	107½	107½	— ¾
Collins & Aik	7	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
Collins&A pf(5)	80	110	110	110	— ½
Col & South	730	14	13	13	— ¼
Col & Sou 1 pf	2020	11½	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf	420	12½	11½	11¾	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ½
Colum Br A (.30g)	4	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	228	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
Col G&E 6%pf b	3	57¼	57	57	
Col G&E5%pf5	40	53½	53½	53½	
Colum Carbon (4)	2	50½	50½	50½	— ½
Colum Pict (½e)	9	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	5	35¾	35½	35½	— ¼
Comi Invest Tr (3)	19	38⅝	37¾	37¾	— ½
Com I T cv pf 4½	2	109⅜	105½	109⅜	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .60e	71	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	98	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Comw & Sou pf	10	49	48¼	49	+ ⅜
Com'wlth Ed .35e	26	24⅛	23¾	24	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	10	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	4	16¾	16½	16¾	
Con C pr pf 6½	10	100	100	100	
Cons Copperm .45e	40	6	5¾	6	
Cons Edison (1.60)	43	19¾	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Cons Film I pf ¾k	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
Cons Laundries	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Consol Oil (½)	34	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Cons Vultee	25	20¼	19¾	20	— ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	14	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅜
Consolidation Coal	51	14	13	14	+ ⅛
Consolidation Cl pf	7	58	56	58	+2
Consum Pwr 4½	120	97	96¼	97	—1
Container Corp 1½e	16	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Cont Baking ½eg	6	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
Cont Can (1½g)	3	32	31¾	32¾	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib 1½g	16	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	45⅝	45½	45½	
Cont Motors (.15g)	18	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Cont Oil Del (1)	12	35⅛	35	35⅛	
Copperweld Sti .80	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	80	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅜
Corn Products 2.60	20	55½	54⅞	55	— ⅛
Cotv Inc (1½e)	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Coty International	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	38	19½	18⅛	18¾	— ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	110	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
Cream of Wh (¾eg)	7	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1½e	8	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Crown C&S 1½e	11	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	4	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	120	90¾	90	90½	+1
Crucible Steel (2e)	8	36½	35¾	35⅝	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	80	80	80	— ½
Cuba RR pf	170	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Cub-Am Sug (¾e)	32	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Cub-Am cv 5½	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	+2¼
Cudahy Pack	7	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
Cuneo P pf 4½	90	102	101⅞	102	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	61	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	90	68	67	67	—1
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	3	30	29¾	30	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	57	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½e	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¾eg	5	21	20½	20½	— ½
Davega Stores 1½e	1	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Davis Ch .60e	8	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
Decca Records (1)	2	14	14	14	— ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	28	35¼	34½	34¾	— ½
Deere pf 1.40	1	33	33	33	— ¼
Del & Hudson	69	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	664	8¾	7	8¼	+1⅛
Den & R G W pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Detroit Ed (.60g)	43	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
Devoe&Ray A 1	350	26½	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
Diamond M 1½	4	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Diam Mat pf 1¾	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Diamt Motor 1½e	63	14¼	12½	14¼	+1½
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	16	28¼	27½	27¾	— ⅛
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	10	40	40	40	— ⅜
Doehler Die C 4eg	4	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
Dome Mines h.80g	25	22	20¾	21¾	— ¼
Douglas Airc (5e)	3	68	67¼	67¼	
Dow Chem (3)	4	141	140½	140½	— ¾
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	6	26	26	26	
Duplan Corp (.90e)	4	13¼	12⅞	12¾	— ⅜
du Pont dell (1g)	17	144	141¾	142¾	—1⅜
du Pont pf (4½)	2	126¾	126¾	126¾	— ⅜
Eastern Air Lines	7	37½	37	37¼	
Eastman Kodak (5)	3	161½	16	160¾	— ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	11	41	40	41	— ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Ei & Mus Ind .20e	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Ei Auto-Lite ½g	6	36¾	36½	36¾	
Elec Boat (1e)	10	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
El Power & Lt	50	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	5	42	40½	42	— ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	16	48½	45⅞	48½	+1⅝
El Storage Bat (2)	10	35½	39	39½	+ ¼
El Paso N G .2.40	2	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Endicott-John (3)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	
Eng Pub Service	150	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+ ½
Eng PS $5?pf 5½	150	73½	72½	73½	+1¼
Equit Office Bldg	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Erie Railroad (1e)	16	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	120	13⅞	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	4	49½	48¾	48¾	— ¾
Eureka V Cl ½eg	21	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Evans Products	10	9½	5¼	5½	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	25⅛	25¾	25¾	
Fairbanks Mor (1)	6	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ¼eg	11	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6	10	96½	96½	96½	— ½
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	5	28½	28	28¼	— ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Fed Mot Tr .10a	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	30	20	20	20	— ¾
Fed D St pf 4½	30	90	90	90	— ½
Ferro Enam	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Fid P Fire Ins ¾eg	2	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
Firestone T&R ¾eg	18	33⅜	33½	33½	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	3	36¾	36	36	— ½
Flintkote (¼eg)	5	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅛
Florence Stove ½eg	6	32	31½	31½	— ½
Follansbee Stl	4	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	
Follans Stl pf	50	40½	40½	40½	
Food Fair Stores 1	5	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	13	17¼	16⅜	16½	— ¾
Fost W & pf 1½	370	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅞
Gabriel Co .10g	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) (1½e)	17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Gamewell ¼eg	2	20	24	24	—1
Gar Wood Ind 1½g	42	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Gaylord C pf 2¼	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+1
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2a)	15	43¼	42¾	42¾	—1
Gen Baking .30g	39	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
Gen Bronze	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen Cable	4	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	15½	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Gen Cab pf 1¾a	170	84⅞	84½	84½	+ ⅜
Gen Cigar (1)	2	66¼	26½	26¾	— ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	34	37¾	36¾	37	— ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	2	35⅛	39	35⅜	— ⅜
Gen G&E A	21	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Gen Motors ½eg	77	50¼	49⅝	50	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1½e)	16	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ¼eg	17	19⅞	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	78	1¾	1	1	— ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Real & Util pf	1	36	36	36	— ½
Gen Refract (.30g)	11	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Gen Shoe (¼eg)	4	14	13⅝	14	
Gen S C pf 3k	20	75½	75	75½	
Gen Tel (1.80)	4	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅜
Gen Tire&Rub ½eg	8	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
Gillette S R .45e	35	8⅜	8	1⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	135	9	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	72	71	72	— ½
Gladden Co (.30g)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	
Goebel Brew (.20)	6	2¾	2½	2¾	
Goodrich(BF) ¼eg	37	38¼	37	38½	+ ¼
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	4	94¼	93½	93½	— ½
Goodyear T&R ¼eg	32	36¼	35¾	35¾	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	6	57	56¾	57	+ ½
Goth Hosiery ¼a	12	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	78	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Granby C Min .60	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Granite C Stl .35e	4	11¾	11¼	11¼

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Inter-Party Pay-Go Tax Talks Rumored

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—While internal dissension on tax abatement bedeviled both Democratic and Republican factions, Capitol Hill heard rumors today that Chairman Robert Doughton (D), North Carolina, of the Ways and Means Committee and Representative Harold Knutson (R), Minnesota, might rendezvous at a quiet spot down in Dixie to search for a compromise on some pay-as-you-go plan.

Mr. Doughton, who quarter-backed the Democrats in defeating the Ruml skip-a-tax-year plan, and Mr. Knutson, who led the Republican floor battle for it, both headed South for a brief rest—the chairman to his North Carolina home and Mr. Knutson to Florida.

And it was noised about in Capitol corridors that they might meet somewhere to see if the middle ground could not be found to compose the bitter inter-party differences on the issue of what amount of income taxes should be abated, if any, to achieve a pay-as-you-go collection basis.

Mr Doughton yesterday, after a meeting of Ways and Means Democrats, refused to recall the tax-framing body for immediate reconsideration of current payment legislation, brushing aside a recommendation by Majority Leader John McCormack (D), Massachusetts, that opened a schism in the Democratic leadership on the issue of tax "forgiveness."

Mr. Doughton made known his position after Mr. McCormack issued a statement calling for a quick pay-as-you-go compromise abating part, but not all of the 1942 taxes. Mr. McCormack's action ran counter to the stand by a majority of his party's Ways and Means members opposing any tax abatement.

The Massachusetts Democrat said a current payment measure, with a withholding levy on the taxable portion of wages and salaries, should become effective July 1.

Mr. Doughton said the committee, before turning again to tax matters, would consider measures extending the Bituminous Coal Act and reviewing the reciprocal trade authority.

A division appeared also within Republican ranks, with Mr. Knutson leading a compromise movement, and Minority Leader Joseph Martin (R), Massachusetts, and Representative Daniel Reed (R), New York, sticking by the Ruml plan.

Mr. Doughton indicated pay-as-you-go would not come up again until his committee begins consideration, probably in late spring or summer, of a new general tax measure.

However, some members speculated on a possibility that if Mr. Doughton and Mr. Knutson should meet, as rumored, and agree on a compromise, it might pass quickly—clearing the way for a pay-as-you-go system to be made effective July 1.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported yesterday that income tax collections in March will total over $5,000,000,000, the highest on record.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering informed Secretary Henry Morgenthau that collections of income and excess profit taxes deposited during the month amounted to $4,882,184,543, and that items still untabulated in some of the collectors' offices will carry the total for the month over $5,000,000,000.

Similar taxes collected and deposited in March last year amounted to $3,077,931,976.

The Treasury said tax collections by collection districts were as follows:

Districts	March 1-31, 1943	March 1-31, 1942
Alabama	$ 32,890,974	$ 19,686,841
Arkansas	13,155,553	8,904,280
Connecticut	125,539,382	98,342,304
Florida	34,127,356	27,435,392
Georgia	42,174,874	23,300,750
Louisiana	38,942,125	26,290,194
Maine	17,303,887	10,396,848
Maryland	117,166,338	72,935,387
Massachusetts	178,741,041	98,919,558
Mississippi	13,529,536	8,290,002
New Hampshire	10,929,279	6,705,478
1st New York	119,418,563	77,983,439
2d New York	378,625,842	256,932,259
3d New York	319,137,650	213,516,681
14th New York	118,582,345	73,673,654
21st New York	40,042,367	26,351,217
28th New York	92,097,587	52,777,448
North Carolina	63,578,711	35,147,192
Rhode Island	34,453,810	27,333,842
South Carolina	22,246,896	12,825,179
Tennessee	42,582,215	24,783,907
Vermont	8,895,494	4,809,896
Virginia	51,827,739	40,843,459
West Virginia	27,184,183	19,512,744

Trend in Furniture Market Seen Unchanged

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP) — The trend of the furniture market over the last few months—increasing demand and diminishing output—continued during February, Seidman and Seidman, accountants to the industry, reported.

Manufacturers again found it necessary to refuse much new business "in view of heavy unfilled order backlogs and commitments for war work."

There was the normal recession of new orders after the January furniture markets, the accountants reported, but new business for January and February combined was 43 per cent ahead of the corresponding period a year ago.

Unfilled orders at the end of February were 134 per cent greater than at the close of the same month in 1942, the report said.

C. & O. Asks Bid on Note Issue

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway announced it is advertising for bids on a proposed $5,200,000 issue of 1943 serial equipment trust certificates, maturing in 10 annual installments of $520,000 starting May 1, 1944. The proceeds will help finance 2,380 new hopper cars being built at an approximate cost of $6,577,000, the C. & O. said.

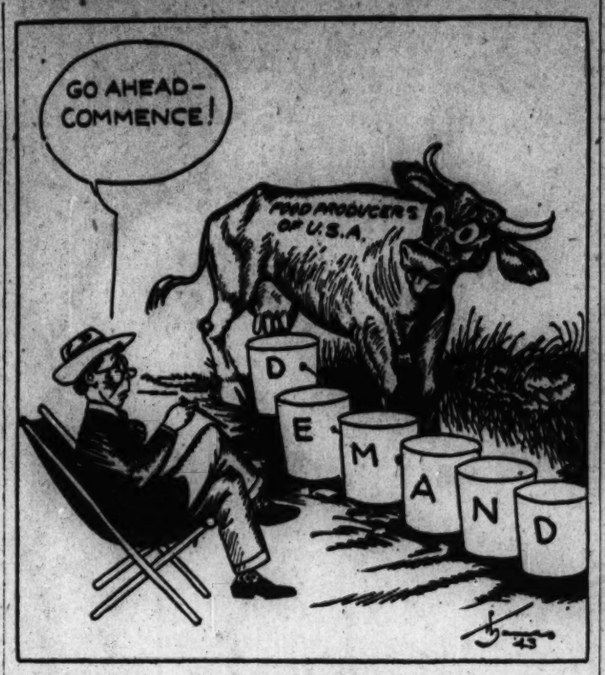
New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
3400	Aero Sup B (.10g)	8⅛	8	8⅛
300	Ainsworth (¼g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Air Investors	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4000	Aire Accsn (¼e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Air-Way El Ap (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ala Gt Sou (9e)	81	80½	80½
20	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	97	96¾	97
225	Alum Ltd (hSa)	110¾	110¾	110¾
150	Alum Co Am (1g)	122	122½	122½
350	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111	110¾	111
100	Alum Goods (.30g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
50	Alum Ind (.60)	10	10	10
120	Am Book (¾g)	38¾	38½	38½
200	Am Box Board (¼e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Am Capital B	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Am C F&LA (¾g)	30¾	30¼	30⅜
100	Am Co Am (1g)	38¼	38¼	38¼
1300	Am Cit P&LB	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	40½	40	40¼
400	Am&FrnPwar	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Am Fork&Hoe (¼g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
800	Am Gas&El (1.60)	24	23¾	23¾
150	Am Gas&El pf (4¼)	104	104	104
300	Am Hard Ir	5½	5½	5½
50	Am Laun Mch (½g)	28½	28½	28½
3400	Am Light&T (1.30)	15¾	15¾	15¾
400	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
3600	Am Republics (.35e)	10	9⅞	10
100	Am Meter (xg)	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Am Seal-Kap (.15g)	4½	4½	4½
3700	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Am Superpow pf	8¾	7⅞	8¾
900	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Anch Post F (.15g)	3¼	3	3
100	Anx-Wupp	3	2⅞	3
130	Arpl El Pwer pf (4½)	104⅜	104	104
1200	Ark Nat Gas	3	2¾	3
1800	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3	3⅛
3000	Ark N Gas pf .90e)	10	10	10
100	Aro Equip	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
700	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1800	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5⅛	5	5⅛
225	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	37¾	37½	37¾
1700	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	8½	8½	8½
100	Atlas Ply (.30g)	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
300	Avery & Sons (½e)	8⅞	8½	8⅝
110	Axton-Fish A	64	62½	64
100	Ayrshire P Coll	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Babcock & Wil (½g)	23¼	23	23¼
300	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	38	38	38
1300	Baldwin Loco war	5½	5½	5¼
2700	Barium Sta Stl	2½	2½	2½
500	Beech Airc2(1e)	11	10¾	10¾
200	Berk & Gay Furn	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Birds S Pdy (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Bliss (E W) (2)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2100	Blue Ridge	2½	2	2
300	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	43	42½	42½
100	Blumental (8)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Borne Scrym 2½e)	26	26	26
100	Bourjois (⅜e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Bowm-Bilt H	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1300	Bras Tr L&P (h1e)	17¼	16¾	17
400	Breeze Corp (1½)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1700	Brewst Aero	6⅝	6½	6½
900	Bridgnt Mach	5	4⅞	5
600	Brill A	4¼	4¾	4¾
200	Brill B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75	Brill pf	64½	63	63
400	Brown F&W (.10e)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
3500	Brown-F Dist	13	11¾	12⅛
1000	Browu Rubber	1⅝	1½	1⅝
700	Buckeye P L (.20g)	10	9¾	10
14000	Buff Forge	15¼	13⅞	15¼
700	Buf N&EP 5 pf	91	90	91
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12	12	12
1000	Burry Biscuit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Butler P H	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Cab El Prod	⅞	⅞	⅞
2100	Cal Ar Pro	4¾	4⅝	4¼
300	Callite Tung (.10g)	3⅛	3	3
1800	Can Macaroni	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cap City Prod	12¼	11½	11½
100	Carrier Corp	13	13	13
1200	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
400	Cen & SW Ut	¾	¾	¾
220	CenNYPow pf (5)	93	91	91½
100	Cen Ohio Stl (.35g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
800	Cessna Airc (1e)	9⅝	9½	9½
300	Chamb MW St (.15g)	8½	8½	8½
475	Childs pf	13	12½	12⅝
2800	Cities Service	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
650	Cit Svc pf	76¾	75¾	76¾
400	City Auto Stpg (.60)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
200	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Cleve El Illum (½g)	33	32⅝	32¾
400	Cleve Tract (2g)	13¼	12⅞	13
200	Clinch Coal (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Colon Develop	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Colonial Airl	5½	5¼	5¼
50	Colum G & E pf (5)	53¾	53¾	53¾
240	Colum G & E pf (5)	44	43½	44
150	Comm P Svs	19	18⅝	19
500	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60¾	59¾	60
20	Con G&E Balpf 84½	116½	116½	116½
300	ConsGasUt	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Cont Roll&Stl (½g)	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
100	Cook Pt&V (.80)	10	10	10
400	Cooper-Bess (½g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Coop-B pr pf	40½	40½	40½
800	Copper Range (¾e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400	Cosden Petro	2	1⅞	2
500	Courtaulds (.135e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
4100	Creole Pet (½g)	22¼	21¼	21½
300	C W Liquid	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Crosley Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Crown Cent Pet	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2300	CubanAltSug (2½c)	15⅝	14⅜	14⅝
400	Darby Pet (¼g)	13	12⅞	13
350	Dayton Rub (¼g)	15½	15	15¼
100	Dayton Rub A (2)	32	32	32
100	Derby Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Det Gray Ir	1¼	1¼	1¼
4700	Det Mich Stove	3⅝	3⅜	3½
100	Det Stl Prod (¼g)	18	18	18
100	Divco Twin Trk (¼e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Draper Corp (3)	65	65	65
100	Durez (.05g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	East Gas &F	2	2	2
300	EastG&F 6 pf (1½k)	32½	32	32¼
75	East G&Fprpf (4½)	58½	58½	58½
200	East Sta pf B	17½	17½	17½
300	East SugAssf (11¼k)	41	40¾	41
200	EastWashMB (⅛e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
22400	El Bond & Sh	4¾	4½	4¾
1300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	60⅞	60	60
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	58	58	58
300	El P&L 2 pf A	17⅝	16	17⅜
800	Emerson Elec (.10g)	7	6¾	6⅞
60	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	92	91	92
2200	Equity Corp	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
25	EquityCrp$3pf (1½e)	30	30	30
200	Esquier Inc (.35e)	3¾	3½	3½
300	Eversharp Inc	13½	13¼	13½
1200	Fairchild Av (1e)	10¼	10	10½
1100	Fairchild En & Air	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	5½	5½	5½
225	Fla P & L $7 pf (7)	86	85¾	86
400	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	4⅛	4	4
600	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	4	4	4
50	Fuller (G A (2)	14¼	14¼	14¼
150	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	44	42½	42½
300	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
40	Gen Pub S pf (.40)	57½	55½	57½
100	Gilbert (AC)	7½	7½	7½
100	Gilchrist (¼e)	6	6	6
1100	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
100	GodchauxSugA (2g)	35	35	35
200	Godchaux Sug B	7½	7½	7½
10	Godchaux $ pf (7)	100	100	100
2000	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gray Mfg	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	129	129	129
150	Gt Nor Pap (.40g)	34¾	34¾	34¾
2600	Greenf T&D (1e)	10	9⅞	10
100	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1900	Gulf Oil	44	43⅞	44
100	Hartf Elec	48	48	48
100	Hazeltine	30	30	30
100	Hearn D Stre	3½	3⅜	3½
800	Hecla Min (¼g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
900	Heyden Chem new	24	23½	23½
1600	Holl C Gold (h.85)	9¼	9¼	9¼
250	Horn & Hard (1.80)	26	25½	26
700	Humble Oil (⅔g)	77⅜	77	77⅛
100	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	Huyler's pf (1k)	12	12	12
300	Hygrade Pd (.30e)	4¼	4¼	4½
800	Ill Iowa Pow	2¾	2¾	2¾
1700	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7	6¾	7
900	Ill IowaPwpf (⅝k)	34¾	34½	34½
2100	Ill Zinc (.85g)	16¼	14⅜	16¼
800	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	10½	10½	10½
18	Ind Sve 7% pf	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
25	Indus Finan pf	23½	23½	23½
500	Ins Co N Ab (2½)	75½	75½	75½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
1500	Int Indust	3	2⅞	2⅞
2600	Int Petrol (1)	17½	17	17
100	Int Pet reg (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Int Product (¾e)	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Iint Util A	6	6	6
100	Iron Firem vte (1.20)	18	18	18
100	Irving Air Ch (1k)	10	10	10
700	Jacobs (F L)	5	4½	4½
50	Julian&Kokenge (2e)	15¼	15¼	15¼
400	Ken-RadT&LA (⅜e)	14	13½	14
100	Kennedy's (.60g)	8½	8½	8½
1400	Kingston Prod (.10)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
80	Koppers Co pf (6)	96½	96½	96½
80	Lack RR NJ	28½	28	28½
200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13	12⅞	12⅞
100	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Lane-Wells (¼g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Le Tourneau (1)	28	28	28
5000	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	8¼	7⅞	8
1900	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Line Material (⅛e)	10	10	10
400	Lit Bros	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Locke Stl Vh (1.20a)	13¾	13¼	13¾
800	Lone Star Gas (.80e)	7½	7⅜	7½
100	Long Is Lt	12	11	12
100	Long Is L pf B	27¼	27¼	27¼
400	Loudon Pack	6¼	6⅛	6¼
300	Louis L & E (.10g)	8	7½	7⅞
200	Marion St Shov	5¾	5⅝	5¾
1000	Mass Util Assc	1¼	1⅛	1¼
800	McWill Dredg (¾g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
60	Mead John (3e)	139	139	139
800	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3½	3½	3½
50	Mer-C&SpfA (1¾k)	108	108	108
900	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Mid St P Avte (.45g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Mid St P Bvte	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	MidWestCorp (.35e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Midl Oil cv pf (¾k)	8½	8½	8½
235	Midvale (1½g)	35½	34½	35½
100	Mid-West Abr	2½	2½	2½
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	8½	8½	8½
300	Mid West Ref (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Minn Min&M (.20g)	85¾	85¾	85¾
2700	Molybdenum (¼g)	8½	8¼	8½
400	Monogram Pict	2	2	2
300	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Mount Prod (.60)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
875	Muskogee (⅝e)	9	9	9
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Nat Cont (.10)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1200	Nat Fuel C (1)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
800	Nat P&L pf	90¼	90⅛	90
200	Nat Sug Ref	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Nat Un Rad	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	N Y P A 6 pf	37½	37½	37½
400	N H Clock	6¾	6½	6¾
1300	New Idea Ine	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
100	N J Zinc	68	68	68
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1000	NY P&L 7% pf(1)	108	108	108



Government Declared Inept In Handling Food Problem

Food for Freedom
Ninth Article in a Series

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—One of the major causes for the present confusion in the American food picture has been inept, slow, and sometimes doctrinaire handling of various aspects of the food problem by the Government, in the view of many producers.

Some parts of the food industry have been up in arms for several months about Washington's actions—and inaction. Among the insurgent developments which may, for instance, have contributed to the appointment of Chester G. Davis as the new War Food Administrator, have been the creation of the Food Industry War Committee and the eight-governor conference in the middle west.

It is at least possible that Congressional consideration of the Maloney bill to set up a separate Office of Civilian Supply, has been due to the food industry's vociferous support of that move.

There have been two developments this past month which seem designed to meet the clamorous demand in the food industry for a more effective approach to the central problem—how to get the most food from the productive soil of the United States in 1943.

The most conspicuous development has been the replacement of Claude Wickard by Mr. Davis as War Food Administrator.

Equally important has been the reorganization of the Office of Price Administration by the new price administrator, Prentiss Brown.

Criticism of OPA

When Mr. Brown took over OPA there were great hopes not only in the food trades but in many other industries that OPA would be overhauled. Leon Henderson had repeatedly indicated that the work of the OPA was as inevitably to make it unpopular, but the trades most seriously affected did not think that OPA's unpopularity arose essentially out of the kind of work it had to do, but out of the way the work was done.

However, Prentiss Brown indicated that he would not start an immediate housecleaning, but first would find out what it was all about and keep his ears open. That period apparently is over, the investigation complete, and heads have already begun to fall. Messrs. Hamm and Ginsberg are out, Galbraith and Emerson are due to go. The powerful legal department and the almost equally powerful economics division apparently are to be demoted and policy-making powers removed from them.

This fits with widespread and long-standing criticism from many industries that OPA policies have been dominated by a group of collegiate lawyers. Against them, rightly or not, have been charged most of the things which have made OPA unpopular. These include impractical types of retail ceilings, an inordinate burden of questionnaires, enormously long and almost unreadable orders, vast delays followed by orders suddenly promulgated without allowing time for the trade affected to comply, failure to consult with the trades before issuing orders, and an effort to use the emergency for imposing extraneous goals like standardization on industry.

The impractical types of retail ceilings, beginning with those of General Maximum Price Regulation No. 1, have been blamed for much of the confusion in meat. An extensive survey, for instance, recently was made in New York City by the local authorities under Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, and among other things it was found that the great majority of retailers were pricing above the ceilings. 3,000 words on how to price rabbit meat.

Other recent instances cited of The terrible example still cited in the food trade of an absurd order was the 46,000-word OPA directive issued in December on how to cut up a hog to conform to OPA rules. A new instance appeared this week, however, in the form of OPA ineptitude include the ban on pleasure driving and its revocation; the recent house-to-house snooping in Baltimore, of which racketeers got wind and took advantage, and the ban on breadslicing, now revoked. Some of the new point rationing also is cited. The ration points on dried beans already have had to be reduced and points on prunes set at zero. These are perishable, and the prune season is nearly over.

However, OPA errors, of which those cited are only a tithe, are not the only cause of confusion in the food situation, and one prominent development in the past week illustrates many of them and also clears some of them up. This is the new arrangement for pricing of the 1943 canning crop.

Decision Promised

Food cahning is a highly seasonal industry, and the vegetable crops for the canning pack of 1943 are due to begin going into the ground right now. The recent point rationing of canned goods indicates the great importance of having as large a pack as possible this year, but the pack depends intimately on prices. The canner must assure the farmer a satisfactory price, and the canner, it would seem, also is entitled to a price sufficient to cover his costs. These prices must be decided on before the crop goes into the ground or it won't be planted.

OPA promised the canners last autumn to have a decision on the canned-foods price structure by December, but its delay in making any such decision has put the canning industry in an uproar.

The controversy has arisen out of the fact that costs are much higher this year than for the 1942 crop. A large proportion of the cost of the crop is field labor, and wages have risen sharply in the last year, particularly since in December, James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, exempted farm wages—up to $2,500 a year, which no farmer ever pays—from the wage ceilings of the October stabilization law. Hence the farmer must get a considerably larger price guarantee from the canner this year or he cannot afford to put in the crop. And in addition, the canners' own costs have risen substantially.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
5	Am G & E 3¾s '70	109½	109¼	109½
16	Am P & L 6s 2016	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
2	Am Writ Pap 6s '81	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
56	As Elec 4½s '53	81⅞	81	81½
52	As G & E 5s 1950	22¾	22	22
7	As G & E 5½s '77	22⅜	21½	21½
72	As G & E 5s '68	22⅜	21½	21¾
5	As G & E 4½s '48	22⅜	22¾	22¾
45	As G & E 4½s '49	22⅜	21½	21½
5	Baldw 5½s '58	118½	118¼	118¼
7	Can Nor P 5s 53	96½	96½	96½
18	Cen St El 5½s 54	31⅞	31	31¼
11	Cen St El 5s 48	31⅞	31	31
26	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54	53½	53½
2	Cin St Ry 3½s 52	101	101	101
5	Cities Svc 5s 69	93	93	93
20	Cities Ser 5s 58	92	91¾	92
60	Cities Ser 5s 50	91½	90½	90½
12	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	91½	90½	91½
28	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	90½	90	90½
6	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	90	90	90
5	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102	102½	102½
9	East G&F 4s 56 A	87½	87	87
7	Elec P&L 5s 2030	92¾	92	92¼
10	Fla P&L 5s 54	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Fla Pow 4s 66 C	107½	107½	107½
1	Hygrade Fd 6s 49 A	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106½	106½	106½
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	82½	82½	82½
1	Int P Sec 7s 57 E	26	26	26
1	Int P Sec 7s 82 F	26	26	26
10	Interc Pow 6s 52	46½	46	46½
53	Inters Pow 5s 57	80½	79½	80¼
5	Metro Ed 4s 71	110	110	110
22	Midland Val 5s 43	58⅝	57¾	58⅝
1	Mid St Pet 6½s 45A	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	100	99¾	93¾
2	N Eng G&E 5s 50	58⅛	58	58
4	N Eng G&E 5s 48	58¼	58¼	58¼
4	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	90	90	90
14	N Eng Pow2Ss 48	88	87¾	87¾
4	Ogden Gas 5s 45	107	107	107
1	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	110	110	110
2	Pac P&L 5s 55	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Park Lex Ishld 3s 64	33½	33½	33½
3	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Phila El P 5½s 72	112½	112½	112½
2	Pub Svc Colo 4s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	103⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5	Pub Sv Ind 4s 69A	106¾	106¾	106¾
56	Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102½	102½	102⅝
50	PugSdP&L4½s50D	102	101⅞	102
1	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	83½	83½	83½
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	South Car Pow 5s 57	106	106	106
2	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104	103⅝	103⅝
3	So Cal Gas 3¾s 70	108	108	108
5	So Ind Ry 4s 51	66½	66½	66½
8	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	78¼	77½	77½
3	Stand G&E 6s 51	78¼	77	77
6	Stand G&E 6s 57	77⅞	77½	77⅝
10	Stand G&E 6s 66	77½	77	77
6	Stand P&L 6s 57	77½	77½	77¼
15	Tex P&L 5s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
15	Tex P&L 5s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	97	97	97
2	Twin CRTs 5½s 52A	88½	88½	88½
10	Unit Lt&Ry 5½s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	94½	94½	94½
24	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	13½	12½	12½

Foreign Bonds

1	Medellin Col 7s 51	18½	18½	18½
1	Rio de Jan 6½s 50	27½	27½	27½
1	Russian 6½s 1919	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	Russian 5½s 1921	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close

Bruins Hope to Even Series Next Sunday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was not the fact that Bruins were beaten last night. It was the size of the score (6-2) that surprised. Yet the surprise was only momentary, for Bruins really did not figure to win this opening game from Detroit Red Wings in the Stanley Cup final.

Even before they left Boston they said they hoped at best to take one game at Olympia Stadium, and that their best chances were in the second game next Sunday. They figured they would be train weary, as they were, and distinctly at a disadvantage without their best defenseman Johnny Crawford.

Between now and Sunday, however, they will have ample chance to rest, and it is their fond belief that Crawford will be back at his old stand beside Jake Shewchuk. The next game, they promise, will tell a different story.

Different Light

Detroit Red Wings and their followers, though, see things in a different light, and their confidence is shown in their talk of winning the championship in four straight games. Evidently by the play of the Bruins last night, when they were outskated, outgeneraled, and outscored, they have a base for their contentions, but they are discounting the comeback abilities of the Rossmen.

The Bruins came from behind in three of their four play-off victories over Montreal. They refuse to be counted out until the final bell. Red Wings, of course, are a different, tougher club than Canadiens, but Bruins are going by the old adage of the bigger they are, the harder they fall.

Ross in Tiff

The only battle in Detroit is not taking place on the ice, however, for Manager Art Ross has managed to become embroiled in another tiff with Manager Jack Adams of the Wings. Ross wants the dates of the third and fourth games, originally scheduled for Boston Garden next Tuesday and Thursday, moved up to Thursday and Sunday. As Ross has the choice of dates for these games, he will probably get his way, even though it will put Adams in somewhat of a spot.

Olympia Stadium will be occupied by a Sportsman's show after April 11, the date Ross picked for the fourth game, and the Wings will be unable to have the building. Adams insists that Bruins be held to the original Tuesday-Thursday agreement, with the fifth game taking place back in Detroit on the 11th.

Rushed Into Playing

Ross told reporters he was rushed into playing last night's game and did not intend that another travel-weary team would be presented to Boston fans next Tuesday. Red Dutton, Acting President of the league, was expected to render a decision today.

In winning last night the Wings passed Frankie Brimsek more times than they have in 10 previous meetings this season and equaled the record high they set in beating the Bruins 6-4 in the play-offs here a year ago. These are the only times in history they have managed to get six goals off the stolid Czech.

Detroit Heroes

Mud Bruneteau and Sid Abel were the heroes from a Detroit point of view, the former getting the hat trick with three goals, and the latter ringing up five points with a goal and four assists. Joe Carveth and Jack Stewart were the other Red Wing marksmen, while Art Jackson and Ab De Marco counted for Boston. A curious sidelight of the scoring found the Wings beating Brimsek in the second minute of every period.

In a last-minute switch Ross benched Ossie Aubuchon for young Jack Schmidt, who took over the third-line left-wing spot. Wings were minus Syd Howe, their veteran center, and Defenseman Alex Motter, but Adams expects them back for Sunday's fray. As usual, Brimsek was outstanding, being credited with 37 stops to 25 for Johnny Mowers.

Despite their high hopes for Sunday, the Bruins realize the pressure will be directly on them to win. Although all will not be lost if they lose, it will be close to being lost. They want to come back to Boston on even terms with their rivals, and they will bend all their efforts in that direction. It will be a hard task, but not an impossible one.

Only Pesky Is Missing

By a Staff Photographer

Joe Cronin's Holdover Infielders

When the Red Sox take the field opening day, only Johnny Pesky will be missing from their 1942 infield. Jim Tabor, Bobby Doerr, and Tony Lupien (left to right) will be back at third base, second, and first, respectively. This trio will also provide a major portion of the team's power in the weeks ahead. Either the veteran Skeeter Newsome or the newcomer Eddie Lake will play shortstop, rounding out the inner defense.

Joey Burns Is at Third For Stengel

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel's Braves, according to my Wallingford scout, have a new third baseman. Joe Burns, it seems, is beating out the veteran Tony Cuccinello for the spot, and although Joey is not yet ready to chase Stanley Hack or Ken Keltner out of a big league ball park, he should be good enough.

Like a lot of other ball players this wartime spring, Burns bounced back into professional baseball after a stretch with the semi-pros. Formerly with Piedmont and Texas League clubs, the new Boston infielder toured Philadelphia and vicinity in 1942 with a semi-pro outfit. Bob Quinn heard flattering reports and approached him with a contract.

Tag Too High

It may sound like an old and familiar tale, but Burns maintains that he never would have dropped back among the semi-pros if the pal of all ball players—the so-called "breaks"—hadn't turned against him at Oklahoma City in 1941.

"I was going pretty good with Oklahoma City and the Phillies tried to buy me," is the way Burns tells it. "But the price tag was not what the Philadelphia club, then handled by Gerry Nugent, thought it should be. So, there I stayed in the Texas League. Then, the following spring I found a new job in Philadelphia, and also found that I could make more money working there and playing semi-pro ball on the side than I could at Oklahoma City."

Burns, who will team up on the Braves' infield with Johnny McCarthy, Eddie Joost, and Whitey Wietelmann on opening day, let the crowd know that he was around yesterday by getting three hits in three tries in a squad game. He also stole a base.

Lake Went

The Red Sox were off to Brooklyn today and Eddie Lake was with them. "I don't think I'll let him play against the Dodgers, though," said Manager Joe Cronin. "I'll try to give him a little work in the Baltimore series." It seems rather well established at this writing that Lake, the Sacramento rookie, will start the season at shortstop, with Skeeter Newsome assuming his 1942 utility role.

However, it should be added that if Lake falls short of Cronin's expectations, little Skeeter can go to work and play a big league game daily at the short berth.

In the final batting practice yesterday at Tufts, Cronin may have tipped his hand on the outfield situation. He had Newsome leading off, with Pete Fox and Johnny Lazor right behind. This may mean that the Skipper plans to alternate Pete and Johnny at right field in the exhibition games, at least, depending on the opposing pitcher. The former bats right, the latter left.

* * *

If Cronin carried out this plan through the season, Ford Garrison would probably play in center field and Tom McBride in left. That would leave Al Simmons for utility work.

However, it is inconceivable that Cronin is going to alternate Fox in a year when experienced outfielders are so scarce in the Red Sox Camp. Too, the writer has a hunch that Lazor will turn out to be the best of the three new outfield rookies.

* * *

After Chief Petty Officer Harold Knight had put the Sox through their final calisthenics drill yesterday, they gathered around him to say thank you, then "got even" by dousing him with four pails full of ice cold water.

Aircraft Industry in West Sets Trend for Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The eight West Coast aircraft manufacturers producing 60 per cent of the planes Uncle Sam is turning out to help save freedom for the world have increased their output 295 per cent (by weight) since Dec. 7, 1941.

This is a record distinctly creditable to the nation's newest big industry. Throughout it runs a theme of teamwork among concerns that used to take competition for granted.

The Aircraft War Production Council furnishes much of the explanation. The Council is the manufacturers' own plan for getting together. It is celebrating its first anniversary on April 6—celebrating it by starting a second year given to forwarding management's intent to do its full part and more in meeting the demand of the United States Government for planes.

When the history of American enterprise in the Fearless Forties is written, surely somebody will put down in shining letters that producers who jealously guarded their trade secrets prior to the war began in 1942 to pool their resources, information, and costliest plans.

Common Problems Indeed

During the early months of 1942, heads of the concerns that were making wings for democracy on the West Coast began meeting to discuss their common problems and help one another solve them. In April, they organized the Council. Today its membership represents Boeing (Seattle), Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrup, Vega (all centered around Los Angeles), Ryan (San Diego), and Consolidated Vultee (San Diego and Downey). Presidents of these companies compose its Board of Directors; its working committees consist of technical experts drawn from all of them.

The first annual report of what the Aircraft War Production Council has accomplished appears on its anniversary this year as the first issue of a bulletin called War Production. It is to be distributed free each month to 5,000 industries and Government agencies in America. It will aim to "interest or assist other manufacturers and industries" in the operating pattern which the West Coast plants have worked out mutually.

The basic function of the Council, the bulletin shows, is to make possible between the eight member companies the free interchange of natural scientific knowledge, applied production methods, and even of materials or facilities where emergency requires. This interchange, incidentally, has been carried out not alone among member companies this past year but its advantages have been extended to other war plants and to the Government.

Its companion function, and one which the Council says has won the highest regard of the Administration in Washington for its proved value, is as an unofficial liaison office between the companies and the Army, Navy, War Production Board, and other branches of government. Its usefulness as a swift-moving communications channel between Government and war industry was instanced recently when a new controlled materials directive was issued. Announced at noon in Washington, it had reached the Council and had been placed in operation by member companies within two hours. Without this liaison, getting the directive to the plants separately could have been a matter of days or longer.

Manpower is a major concern of the Council. It was influential in getting the Government to stop enlistments for the armed forces. Aircraft makers knew they must continue to expect tremendous turnover due to military needs, but they asked for a program that would enable them to know when their employees would be called. Previously, when rumors about draft-law changes got around, some of their departments had been left completely unmanned because of mass enlistments.

The Government places absenteeism at 10 per cent for all war industry. In aircraft production it is only 6 per cent and the Council says the situation is improving constantly.

The Council reports that for its member companies, women now make up 50 per cent of the personnel. From 70 to 80 per cent of the workers being hired at present are women.

During its first year, the Council has marked up to its credit such gains as the following:

It has expedited 20,022 emergency exchanges of production items between companies. These exchanges have prevented bottle necks.

It has co-ordinated the manufacture of spare parts with the manufacture of planes so that critical spares are being delivered to the fighting fronts simultaneously with plane deliveries.

It has exchanged complete data on 14 major tooling problems common to all the plants.

It established a Southern California employee - transportation plan, under which mileage rationing for workers is handled through plant site administration, saving for the production line the man hours which otherwise would be wasted by workers applying to their local rationing boards.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Ted Williams, who has had 40 hours in the air since he joined the Navy, is so enthusiastic over flying that he plans to have his own plane after the war . . . Big Boy Harry Boykoff of St. Johns received six offers to play in Red Cross benefit games at $25 to $75 a game . . . Harry declined them all, but Coach Joe Lapchick figures he would have accepted if he'd been asked to play for free.

* * *

Ben Epstein, Little Rock, Arkansas Gazette: "Headline: 'Soldiers over there want baseball resumed over here.' And the managers echo: 'If the boys over there want it played over here, they'd better leave over there and come over here and play it.'"

* * *

Camp Croft, S. C., where the golf driving range got such a big play last summer, is planning a seven-hole golf course on the reservation . . . Lieut. John R. Keating, former Rutgers football and cage man who directs the camp's big sports program, also wants some lights for night football and baseball games . . . The Iowa Navy Pre-Flight School is planning to enter two or three relay teams in the Drake Relays this month . . . Sergeant Sam West, the old Senator-Browns-White Sox outfielder, will be playing-manager of the Tarrant Field, Texas, baseball team this summer . . . And Jack Knott, ex-major league flinger, will pilot a team at Camp Adair, Ore., with Beau Bell as one of his outfielders.

* * *

When the Fort Hancock, N. Y., baseball team was playing City College the other day, Hoffman, the Soldier first baseman, smacked a triple that almost broke a 4-4 tie, only to get picked off by the hidden ball gag . . . The boys were still wondering if he'd get a week in the guard house for it when Joe Osmanski, the former Holy Cross player, fanned with the bases full to end the game in a tie . . . There was no penalty; Osmanski not only is a lieutenant but he's coach of the team.

Kinard Takes Welding

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Frank M. Kinard, of University of Mississippi and Brooklyn Dodger football fame, is studying welding in a war production school here and hopes to mix both next fall. The outlook for professional football is hazy, Kinard says, but it may end with the use of men in defense work as a supplement to regular rosters.

Big league baseball camps this spring stretch from Medford, Mass., to Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Frankie Selke Slightly Sulky

Frank Selke, the little man from Toronto in the Chesterfield and derby hat, has made his last trip to Boston of the current hockey season. But Boston hasn't heard the last of Mr. Selke, particularly that part of Boston down around Kilby Street where the Bruins have their headquarters.

Frankie is the big little fellow who is taking the place of another big little fellow, Major Conn Smythe, who is now on active service with the Canadian Army in England. In his new capacity Selke has charge of affairs in Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens, which includes the Maple Leaf hockey organization.

It seems that Frank is more than slightly perturbed over some of the doings of Art Ross, the Bruins' manager. Not only that, but he plans to see that the National Hockey League's Board of Governors takes note of Art's proceedings.

This all came to light in a recent issue of the Maple Leaf Gardens' official program, in which Selke writes a column called, "The Editor's Viewpoint." Last week he wrote as follows:

Out of the Bag

"The Boston Bruins have great recuperative powers. Just before the schedule's close, they looked like a team which was falling apart. Injuries to Boll and Chamberlain, along with Shewchuk's call to the Army, seemed to have dealt them a knock-out blow. But, Art Ross pulled one out of the bag when he bought De Marco, Calladine, and Aubuchon from Providence, after the date usually set aside for such transfers. When questioned, Ross came up with a clause in the constitution which I consider ambiguous, but, at least it justified Red Dutton's interpretation.

"In normal times some of the clubs would not have accepted this decision without a fight. My own recollection is that once a team listed its 20 players on the Active Reserve list as of Feb. 15, there could be no additions, excepting in the case of amateur players signed after that date. Other clubs had the same idea—I'm sure Jack Adams has, and he should be familiar with the late Mr. Calder's rulings on matters of this sort, as Jack always had a minor league team to draw from. Adams insists that Mr. Calder would only allow him to bring up such players from the minor league whose names were registered as of Feb. 15.

Support of Patrick

"On the other hand, Red Dutton has the complete support of Lester Patrick in his contention. And Lester is well versed in hockey lore. As stated, however, if there was no war on, I would be prepared to battle the whole kaboodle on one point they seem to have overlooked. Ab De Marco played for Maple Leafs after the 15th of February. There is nothing anywhere to justify a player playing for two National League clubs after the 15th of February, and I make this observation now so that it will be officially dealt with at the next Governors' meeting."

So wrote Selke. In one respect he has differed from his predecessor, Major Smythe, for Conn wouldn't have written his reactions. He would have climbed to the ridge-pole of Maple Leaf Gardens and shouted so loudly that the Governors in all the National League cities would have heard him distinctly.

Carried on Feuds

Many times in the past have Smythe and Ross carried on feuds. One time Smythe even went so far as to put a personal advertisement in a local newspaper in an effort to embarrass Ross. Selke is evidently carrying on the tradition, albeit a little more quietly.

Chances are that nothing will come of Frankie's beef. Or if anything does, it is an even-Stephen proposition that the public will not hear of it. The Bruins will, down at Kilby Street, and the Governors will, at their next meeting. But there will be nothing for public consumption.

The little man in the Chesterfield and derby hat has carried on admirably in the absence of Major Smythe. It is just too bad that these would-be fireworks have come a little late. There could have been some fun.

Dorothy Kirby In North, South Final

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta and Jane Crum of Orangesburg, S. C., won their semifinal matches in the North and South women's golf tournament. They will meet for the title which was won last year by Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga.

Miss Crum advanced by a 4 and 3 defeat of Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, former national champion and several times winner of the North and South.

Miss Kirby had no trouble in eliminating Mrs. W. G. Boggs of Pittsburgh. The score was 7 and 5.

Greg Rice Gets Writers' Award

By the Associated Press

New York, April 2

For the third time in four years Greg Rice has been voted the outstanding track and field athlete of the year by the New York Track Writers' Association.

Rice, America's greatest middle-distance runner who hopes to tangle with Sweden's great Gundar Haegg this summer, won in 1940 and 1941 and on the basis of 64 consecutive victories rolled up a commanding lead this year. Cornelius Warmerdam, world record pole vaulter who was voted the honor last year, was runner-up to little Greg.

Outfielder Gaffke To Locate New Job

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)—Fabian Gaffke, one of only four outfielders in camp, has quit the Cleveland Indians.

Manager Lou Boudreau said he learned of Gaffke's action when he found a note which read: "This is a lousy thing to do, but it is best and I must do it. When you read this I'll be on my way home. I'm no good for anything but a bush league, playing about once a week. I'm going to work."

The outfielder asked to be placed on the voluntary retired list, Boudreau added. The manager said he would try to reach the departed player at his Milwaukee home and induce him to return.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 1

At Norfolk, Va.: Norfolk Naval Training Station 10, Washington (A) 1.

At Muncie, Ind.: Pittsburgh (N) 6, Durham (semipros) 0.

At French Lick, Ind.: Chicago (N) 4, Chicago (A) 3.

Base Command Wins

LONDON (AP)—The London Base Command moved into the finals of the U. S. armed services basketball tournament at Albert Hall, defeating the Southern Air Base five 41 to 29.

The Army Greys won the right to tangle with the Base Command for the tournament title by eliminating the Service Command five 62 to 26.

There are some odd trophies in mid-west college sports, including the brass duck that Illinois and Michigan Tech ice hockey teams play for annually.

Former Yankee Roommates

Associated Press

Rizzuto Finds New Use for Bats

Phil Rizzuto (left), former New York Yankee shortstop now playing with the Norfolk Naval Training Station team of Norfolk, Va., shows his one-time Yankee roommate, Gerry Priddy, how the Navy has taught him to row. Priddy is now with the Washington Senators.

Consumer Co-operatives Offer Postwar Humanitarian Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 2—The consumer co-operative movement in the United States, growing steadily right through the war, is looking aside from the strictly business side of its activities to offer its services in a humanitarian role. This economic and social movement, which last year did about $1,000,000,000 worth of consumer business in this country, is now asking for a part in the reconstruction work to be carried on by the United Nations.

At a meeting here March 24, the Co-operative League, educational arm of the movement, approved a proposal of its postwar reconstruction committee to offer facilities of the co-operatives, with their grass-roots democratic organization and extensive physical properties, as an agency for acquiring and distributing food and goods to stricken peoples in war-affected countries. Producer or marketing co-operatives, as well as consumer units, would gladly enlist for this work, the report indicates.

The co-operative movement is uniquely fitted for this task, declared Howard A. Cowdon of North Kansas City, Mo., Chairman of the Reporting Committee. In the first place, it is already organized on a world-wide basis. Before Hitler took over the co-operatives of Europe, one quarter of the population belonged to such organizations, said Mr. Cowdon. People in these countries, therefore, have experience in working together and easily could be reorganized, he pointed out. In other countries—Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Finland, Iceland and Switzerland—co-operatives have been growing since the war. In England and Scotland 9,000,000 families belong to "co-ops." The movement also is growing in Asia, Africa and the South Seas, he noted. These organizations would be counted on to help in reconstruction work.

The reason this form of organization seems to its leaders ideally suited to take the leadership in relief distribution are fourfold, as they explain it.

First, the co-operatives are in business for service, not profit, and therefore are trained to do just this sort of job. Second, they have extensive experience in buying and distribution. Third, they possess warehouse facilities in the free countries of the Old World and in the conquered countries could regain such facilities, since in most cases they have not been destroyed, but only put to totalitarian uses. Finally, the co-operative movement opens its doors to all races, creeds, and nationalities and is fundamentally democratic.

"This movement, with vast resources owned and controlled by millions eager for a better world order, is ready and anxious to make common cause with the food tregists of the United Nations in their humanitarian work," pledges Mr. Cowdon.

Because the co-operative movement is founded on the idea of self-help, its leaders think it can do more than merely distribute food and clothing to the distressed. They believe it can organize the people in invaded countries to help themselves get back on their feet. An example of how this can be done was cited by Mr. Cowdon in his review of a World War I experience, when a French officer organized the people in Nancy in a co-operative to carry on relief activities with lasting good results.

Mr. Cowdon declared that encouragement of co-operatives throughout Europe will make possible the building of economic foundations broad enough and strong enough to support an enduring peace.

Serving with Mr. Cowdon on this committee on postwar reconstruction are Dr. James P. Warbasse, President Emeritus of the League, and L. E. Woodcock, manager of the Eastern Co-operative Wholesale.

With the Co-operative League now pledged to give its services for postwar reconstruction work, its leaders plan to confer with Federal officials on this subject with a view to making practical plans for co-operation.

Christian Science Program April 4

DeWitt A. Davidson will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, April 4, from 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Victory Through the Spirit."

This is the seventh program in the 1942-43 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Little Sister's War Job —Just Home at the Range

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2 (AP)—Daddy's gone as usual, brother's gone a-hunting [for Japanese and Germans], mother's gone a-welding—and little sister has gone into the kitchen for the duration.

So the Lykins Community Center has organized a cooking class to help girls do as well on the kitchen range as their brother are doing on the firing range.

Ages of the first class are 10 to 12. The girls bring their own supplies, cook a meal once a week as their lesson, then dine together as a reward.

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British Spur Output of Planes To Equal Supply of Fliers

Continued from Page 1

tryout of some of the postwar planning ideas.

Moreover Sir Stafford in the main role, with his record of individualism and extreme progressiveness, together with his Moscow association, is just the person to sharpen the issues.

In light of Wednesday's questions and answers in Commons and of inquiries made here among various sections of opinion, the following objective conclusions on the situation are suggested.

1. Sir Stafford's action in completely taking over Short Brothers is perfectly legal, though some M. P.'s are awking with a shock to the realization of what powers they handed over to the Ministers in the earlier emergency of the war and are consequently demanding a review of the Emergency Powers Acts.

Complex Problems

2. Sir Stafford is generally agreed by workers and by management representatives to be doing a fine job at the Ministry whose complex problems have already been too much for such contrasting personalities as Lord Beaverbrook and Col. John Llewellin.

3. However, in the case of Short Brothers, Sir Stafford is thought by sections of both Conservative and Labor opinion and by both workers and some managements to have acted clumsily. The results could have been achieved without so much provocation, it is claimed.

4. The decision over Short Brothers, on the other hand, is considered of such importance that it must have had the backing of the War Cabinet, and from that viewpoint can hardly be called a political or party move.

Two Major Questions

5. A storm has burst over the Short Brothers issue which will probably require a full parliamentary statement if not inquiry. Security considerations, however, are likely to restrict what the Government can reveal on such questions as, Is the Stirling bomber good enough? Is production behind schedule?

Since his appointment as Minister of Aircraft Production, Sir Stafford has several times made use of Emergency Powers Acts to strengthen his control over aircraft firms whose efficiency was thought to need tightening up.

The facts in the Short Brothers case are as follows: Sir Stafford suggested to the directors that the management of their company needed strengthening. The board thereupon unanimously elected as its chairman, Sir Frederick Heaton, chairman of one of Britain's leading transport concerns and a firm believer in private enterprise.

Controller Appointed

But later Sir Stafford found it necessary to strengthen Sir Frederick's own position by the appointment of an authorized controller.

On March 22 it was announced that the shares of the company were to be transferred to nominees of the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Wednesday Sir Stafford announced that five new directors had been appointed to the board, including Lord Ashfield, a man responsible for welding London's numerous traffic organizations into the present single unified system which is considered here one of the best examples of semi state-controlled enterprises.

Wednesday in Commons Sir Stafford described his action as "necessary for the purpose of securing effective control of the undertaking." It is understood that Sir Stafford found that the shareholders could still control the policy. On the other hand critics claim that the Ministers with their wartime powers should be able to find ways round such a problem without resort to requisitioning the company.

Fixing Price of Shares

Sir Stafford continued that the emergency powers regulation contained no provision for the return of shares to shareholders at the end of the war or at any other time. The price to be paid for shares "is to be fixed as between a willing buyer and a willing seller."

Various speakers in Commons, such as Major Ernest G. Lloyd and Mr. William Astor, spoke of their concern over Sir Stafford's action. Mr. Astor said that nobody wanted to hamper the Minister's work in dealing with a temporary wartime difficulty, but he thought there was considerable anxiety lest Sir Stafford be trying permanently to nationalize the civil aircraft industry by the back door.

On the other hand Laborite Jim Griffiths, M. P. for the South Wales industrial district of Llanelly, asked whether the Minister was aware that his action "in dealing with vested interests has had a heartening effect on production all over the country."

Some concern was also expressed in the House about the methods of computing compensation to shareholders and to directors. Britain in short had another taste of process whereby the aim of Prime Minister Churchill's four-year plan—private enterprise working side by side with public enterprise—is going to be evolved.

Steel Replaces Brass in One Plant Making 10,000 Cartridges a Minute

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 2 (AP)—The story of the Evansville ordnance plant's successful pioneering in the development of steel cartridge cases, hitherto a closely guarded Army secret, may now be told.

Reporters were permitted to see at first hand this week the production of .45-caliber steel encased ammunition at the rate of approximately 10,000 rounds a minute—meaning the conservation of brass for other needs. The production figure was given by C. L. Jacobson, General Manager. A mile-long conveyor line is a big factor in speeding production.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced in Washington last week the Evansville plant's successful substitution of steel for brass, saying that the resultant savings in brass amounted to 1,774 pounds on each 100,000 cartridges. The plant, which got into full swing only a few months ago, already has turned out many million rounds of ammunition, Mr. Jacobson said. Thus it has saved thousands of tons of brass to date.

Use of steel for small arms ammunition long has been attempted, but no manufacturer succeeded in producing a steel cartridge that would meet War Department tests until the Evansville plant delivered.

Disappointment followed disappointment in the plant's long struggle to develop the quality of steel case necessary for successful firing, and final success came only after 46 separate steps in the treating and cutting of the metal had been devised. The .45-caliber ammunition is used in revolvers, automatic pistols, and various types of machine guns.

"We're making more .45-caliber cartridges in a day than were made in a year in all plants in peacetime," Mr. Jacobson said.

Mr. Jacobson isn't a technical man. He stepped into the job from the general sales managership of the Chrysler Division of the Chrysler Corporation, which operates the plant. It formerly was an assembly plant for the Corporation's Plymouth Division.

'Dude' Workers in Iowa Ordnance Plant Relieve Labor Shortage and Win Praise

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 2 (AP)—Teachers lay aside their books and shoulder heavy ordnance articles, a newspaper reporter writes the final story of the day and goes out to help push boxcars, students give up football and baseball to load carts.

That is the situation in this city of 27,000 today as white-collar workers try to relieve the shortage of manual labor in the Iowa ordnance plant.

Fifty students and men who hold white-collar jobs during the day now work from 6 to 10 at night in the storage warehouses of the plant. They work one to six nights a week; the average is four.

The short-shifters are called "dudes" by their fellow employees, but the plant management avers they are a far cry from the usual conception of a "dude." They work hard, don't complain and take the rough work like veterans.

One foreman declared "the greenhorns do more work in their four-hour shift than the same number of regular laborers in that time."

Two weeks ago 35 men went to work as short-shifters in an experiment designed to relieve a shortage of laborers. Seventeen have joined since; two have dropped out.

The plan has worked "far better than we hoped," Bruce Lourie, Personnel Director for Day & Zimmerman, Inc., plant operator, said today.

Most of the work is loading and unloading boxcars of heavy ordnance items.

The short-shifters answered the call for laborers because, they said, they wanted to help the war effort. Except for the students, all of them hold daytime jobs which pay $1 or more an hour. They get 62½ cents an hour for the night work.

North Ireland Nationalists Wire Spellman on Partition

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 2 (AP)—Northern Ireland Nationalist members of Parliament and Senators sent a telegram to Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York today, declaring that the partition of Ireland was "the greatest crime ever perpetrated on our people."

The telegram asked that, when the war was ended in victory for the United Nations, the justice proposed for other small nations "also be meted out to us and Ireland returned to her original dignity as a self-governing unit among the people of the world."

Civil Functions Bill Is Sent to Senate

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Without debate and by unanimous vote, the House passed and sent to the Senate April 1 a $63,032,683 appropriation bill for civil functions of the War Department for the fiscal year starting July 1.

The bulk of the funds is earmarked for maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor projects and for flood control work in the Mississippi River. For general flood control projects, only a token appropriation of $100 was made, with the understanding that resumption of this work on a large scale will be undertaken after the war.

No attempt was made to insert a $44,000,000 item for construction of the Florida barge canal which the Appropriations Committee turned down March 31 by a vote of 21 to 19. Backers of the canal project are expected to make their fight for the appropriation when the bill reaches the Senate floor.

Browder Charges Plot Against Soviet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—The cleavage between liberals on the one hand and Communists and ultra-Left Wingers on the other over the execution of Henryk Ehrlich and Victory Alter, Polish Socialist leaders, in Russia, intensified today following a charge by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, here last night that the executions arose out of a plot by United States citizens to overthrow the Soviet Government.

Mr. Browder declared that a group of American conspirators had appointed the two socialists as their agents inside the Russian borders. They were heavily financed through the channels of the Polish Government in exile, "which are most extremely anti-Soviet and anti-Semitic," he charged.

The Communist leader named a "Jewish labor leader" as one of the chief plotters. Other members, he alleged, were representatives of "the social-democratic organizations of émigré Germans, Austrians, and Russians."

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168 High Street Next to Transcript
Spring Hosiery
New shades in sheer rayon, with stretch top, sizes 8½ to 10½, at $1.00. Sheer lisle, medium, long, and extra long. Very smart, at $1.25
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1710 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 Mass. Ave. Lex. 1499-J
Easter Cards, Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Handkerchiefs.
Also Ration Book Holders.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2340. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Be Ready for Spring!
Have your clothing cleaned and ready for the new season by calling on the
Highland Cleaners & Dyers INC.
for their exclusive method "SANITONE"
346 Broadway 109 Central Street
278 Bridge Street 345 Westford Street

SCOTTY-KOTE SWEATERS
On Sale at
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

SALE . . . 32-Piece Lunch Sets $4.69
• 4 Beautiful Patterns
THE BON MARCHE
LOWELL, MASS.

Cherry and Webb's
Coats and Suits
Lead the
Easter Fashion Parade
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

RIGHT GOODS FAIR PRICES

Ready With
The Newest Apparel for Spring and Easter
Women's — Men's — Children's. Adequate assortments of the Right Goods at Fair Prices for a most satisfactory selection.
BESSE-ROLFE STORE
Market St., Cor. of Oxford St.
LYNN

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1943
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Men's and Young Men's
SPRING SUITS
All Wool Worsteds in spring shades of grey, blue and brown
$30 $35 and $40
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

J. Musinsky & Sons
Home of Quality Shoes Since 1897
X-RAY SHOE-FITTING SERVICE
Attractive Spring Styles *for Men, Women and Children*
Reasonably Priced
292 BROAD STREET

Gifts of Jewelry for the Lenten Season
Beautiful Designs—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union cor. Buffum Street

Youth World
Serving the South of Lynn
147 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

The Parisian DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers, Dyers, Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS
(Continued from previous page)

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 1798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARGE IT AT KOTZEN'S
BETTER FURNITURE AT LOWER PRICES
See Our Six-Floor Display of Furniture
Easy Terms, of Course
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 MAIN STREET, MALDEN

Now in Progress
Joslin's
52nd ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION MONTH
MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Mal. 1622

Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Measured and installed free

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN 8:30—CLOSE 6:30
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R. 9 a. m. to 12 daily except Sunday and holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clements
THE STORE of CHEERFUL SERVICE

Savings for You
at our end of your phone wire. Call us. MELrose 3300-1-2-3
"Home of Quality and Service"
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street

The **Casey** *Florist Company*
93 Maple Street Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
'Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston'

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St.. Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0981 - Tel. - 0980
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office 60 Broad St. Boston. HUB. 0060 — Home Normandie Road Dover. Tel. 179
"Building a Business on Service"

NEW BEDFORD

Everything You Need for a Comfortable and Beautiful Home
The HOUSEHOLD
690 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Perry THE FLORIST
POTTED PLANTS AND FLOWERS FOR EASTER
72 Spring St., next west of Y. W. C. A.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0484. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get War Bonds Here
"The most you can buy
Is the least you can do"
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for my Savings"
NEWTON, MASS.

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

GOWNS AT BROOKLINE
1391 BEACON STREET
BEA. 2082
433 Centre Street, Newton LAS 6084

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
"In the Spring a Woman's Fancy"
Blithely Turns to Things to Wear.
DRESSES
SUITS
COATS
SPORTSWEAR
HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR
Style With Quality at Wartime Prices
843 Beacon St., Newton Center Las. 7400

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 9690 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

LUMBER
PAINTS
STORM SASH
INSULATION
COMBINATION DOORS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. Big. 7997
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 5:30

NEWTON—West Newton

Discreetly Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
New Spring Apparel
TO BOOST YOUR MORALE

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal. Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6621

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Select Your Shoes for That
EASTER OUTFIT
at
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 Quincy Avenue 39 Temple Street

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6.50
1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1847 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0838

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

Spear Milk Co.
PURE VERMONT
MAPLE SYRUP
Gallon $3.60
Quart 95
Pint 55
37 Central Street, Wakefield
Crystal 0610

L. M. JOHNSON
Seeds—Bulbs—Fertilizers
Onion Sets
Baby Chicks—Ducklings—Turkey Poults.
6 HAVEN ST., READING Tel. Res. 1141

"Buy Coal Now"
Percy N. Sweetser
Tel. Reading 0044
Call for advice on your heating problems
Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1633 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For your "Victory" Garden plant Breck's reliable seeds. For Fertilizer use "Dri-Conure." Get your garden tools *now* as supply is limited.
Francis Bros., Inc.
READING REA. 0139

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5790. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILLINERY BUD'S BUD'S APPAREL
Salute the
"Call to Spring Colors"
with Pre-Easter Fashions
at Popular Prices
Dresses Blouses
Coats Skirts
Hats Sweaters
Accessories
BUD'S APPAREL STORES
Somerville — Arlington — Wakefield

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

MOVED
to
414 Highland Ave.
Opposite Post Office
Complete line of shoes for the entire family
Leavitts Shoe Shop

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751, Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

DYGERT PRINTING CO.
Office Forms
Stationery—Factory Forms
Dwight Street Springfield, Mass.
Dial 3-4258

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1508 MAIN STREET

WAKEFIELD

BOOTHBY'S
Smart Easter Accessories
Gloves—Bags—Costume Jewelry
Hosiery—Neckwear—Blouses
316 MAIN STREET WAKEFIELD

Bellevue Shoppe

Elizabeth A. Beliveau, Prop.
A full line of pretty things for Easter
Millinery, Gowns, Dresses Coats and Suits
14 ALBION ST., WAKEFIELD

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WATERTOWN

Once you try Milk in the famous cream-top bottle you'll never be without it
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
WAT 3818

WELLESLEY

★ ★ Our Own Clement's Brand Toiletries and Cleansing Tissues are satisfying thousands. Try them.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY
(Continued)

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1270

WINTHROP

Lechtur's Odorless Cleansing
Three Hour Cleansing Service
Only high quality work is done here. We specialize in furs. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1122
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WINTHROP STORAGE COMPANY
JOHN HENRY
—Movers and Packers—
Winthrop, Mass.
Ocean 0151 Ocean 1491

The BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving, Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street Winthrop, Mass.
TEL. OCEAN 0021

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
Expert care of the hair and skin.
MARCELLING
PERMANENT WAVING
FINGERWAVING
22 Pleasant St., Room 323 Phone 4-7558

FUEL OIL—**"BLUE COAL"**—COKE
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

Are You Having a Garden?
- High pressure rubber garden hose,—the best you can buy.
- Seeds.
- Tools for your garden or farm.

DUNCAN & GOODELL CO.
Complete line of hardware and paint
37 MECHANIC STREET

European Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Abb. 7348

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57266. C. B. STOCKER, 40, Hyde Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, Sussex.—Comfortable bed and sitting room; Gas and coal fire; 25/- partial board or use kitchen; quiet, near shops, buses, gardens. Box W-1724, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST WANTED

POST required by Christian Scientist in domestic capacity, with Christian Scientists preferred; good cook; advertiser over "call-up" age. Box W-1740, BCM-CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD.—Self-contained, unfurnished maisonette; spacious, light; fires, geysers; overlooking garden. 43, Belsize Park Gardens, N. W. 3. PRI. 2440.

WANTED TO BUY

HOME MOVIE AND TALKIE PROJECTORS still wanted—please release yours. Very high prices paid for 16mm. Sound, and 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Silent Projectors. Also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers still wanted. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127 New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

England

BATH

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

THE BEXHILL COAL COMPANY, Ltd.
20 ENDWELL ROAD
TRY THIS
LOCAL COAL COMPANY
FOR ALL CLASSES OF COAL
PHONE BEXHILL 347

SUTER BROS.
13 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 883
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1010 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Chs. Bromwich 2065

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
TROVIL WINCHESTER

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Personal Supervision
Estimates and advice free. L. T. Dowland M. I. M. E. Manager
Tyres, oil, Spares.

A. S. PRINCE & Co.
LIMITED
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
PLUMBERS & DECORATORS
1079, Christchurch Rd.
Pokesdown Hill, Bournemouth
Tel. Southbourne 85

F. WILKINS (1930) LTD.
(Bakers and Confectioners)
Makers of Quality Bakery Products since 1800
Branches throughout Bournemouth.

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4357

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

BRIGHTON and HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea
Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON
CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

MUNDY & COMPANY
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
Tel: 24960

TRY **MORGAN'S** FIRST
for
FASHIONS and FABRICS
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	B	B	L	E	R
A	■	A	■	O	■	A
R	U	N	■	N	U	T
P	L	A	I	D	■	T
E	E	N	■	O	W	L
T	■	A	N	N	I	E
■	F	■	O	■	G	■
B	R	A	V	A	■	T
R	A	G	■	R	Y	E
I	■	A	R	N	E	E
D	O	T	■	O	N	T
G	■	H	■	L	■	E
E	V	A	N	D	E	R

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

23371
Buyers + Sellers of
GOOD FURNITURE
Satisfaction Guaranteed
NEWBERY & SPINDLER
29, PARK ROW
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria rooms
Clifton, Phone 36787

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

A. E. FINCH
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer
Colston Yard, Colston Street
Bristol, 1.
Electric Lamp and Accessories supplied

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS

94A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
66/88, LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 1
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Blinds and Curtains for Blacking Out Efficiently Installed
Cost Moderate

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1102

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

H. SOLOMON & SONS
Automobile Engineers
Any make of car supplied
Efficient Service
9, High St., Camberley Phone 34

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques *Licensed Valuers*
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
HIGH STREET CAMBERLEY
PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 3071

ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and District

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.

Smith & Wilson
15 George St. Tel. Croydon 0228
Men's Outfitters and Hatters
Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

FRED CLARKE AND SON
Comfort Shoemakers — Special Fittings
AGENTS FOR DIANA MOCCASINS NIL SIMILE
51 CAMBRIDGE RD., HASTINGS Ph. 2236
Repairs in Our Own Factory

KINGSTON and SURBITON

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS — HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA ROAD 404 EWELL ROAD
Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4821

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

T. JOHNSON & SONS
Builders and Decorators
Elmbridge 2374 102, Brighton Road Surbiton

Bentalls LTD.
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
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ENGLAND

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(Continued from previous page)

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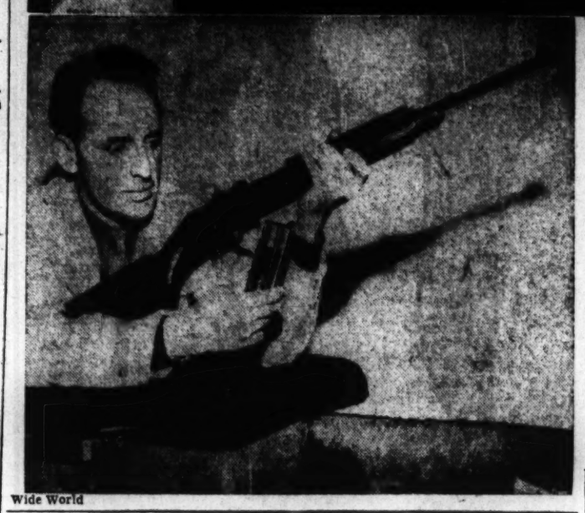
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.



Wide World

Associated Press

News Oddities

Above: It's Army tradition that when a newly commissioned officer receives his first salute, he has to fork out a dollar to the soldier saluting him. Corporal James Winchester makes a piece of change for himself as he gives a snappy salute to five brand-new second lieutenants at Ellington Field, Texas.

Left: America's super marksman, Jack Lacy, probably will never see front-line action—he's too valuable at home. He is shown here testing a new carbine rifle made by Winchester. Lacy, holder of eighty world's rifle records, has the job of "lining the sights in"—a delicate adjustment which makes the carbine a precision instrument of warfare.

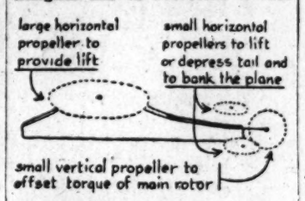
Did You Ever Wonder

Why Helicopter Models Fly So Much More Readily Than Big Machines?

When Orville and Wilbur Wright were 7 and 11 years of age, their father brought home to them a toy helicopter made of cork, paper, and bamboo. By twisting a rubber band, its two propellers could make it whir to the ceiling of the room and then flutter slowly to the floor like some strange, awkward insect.

The boys pounced gleefully upon the new toy and experimented with it constantly. The toy soon gave out under such strenuous treatment, but some three years later they undertook to build their own helicopters. The boys, however, were sadly disappointed when they discovered that the larger their model helicopter, the less inclined it was to fly. They did not know that doubling the size of the machine makes it necessary to expand eight times the power in order to produce the same flight results.

Another difficulty the helicopter designer has to overcome is that


large horizontal propeller to provide lift
small horizontal propellers to lift or depress tail and to bank the plane
small vertical propeller to offset torque of main rotor

Simplified diagram of one type of helicopter.

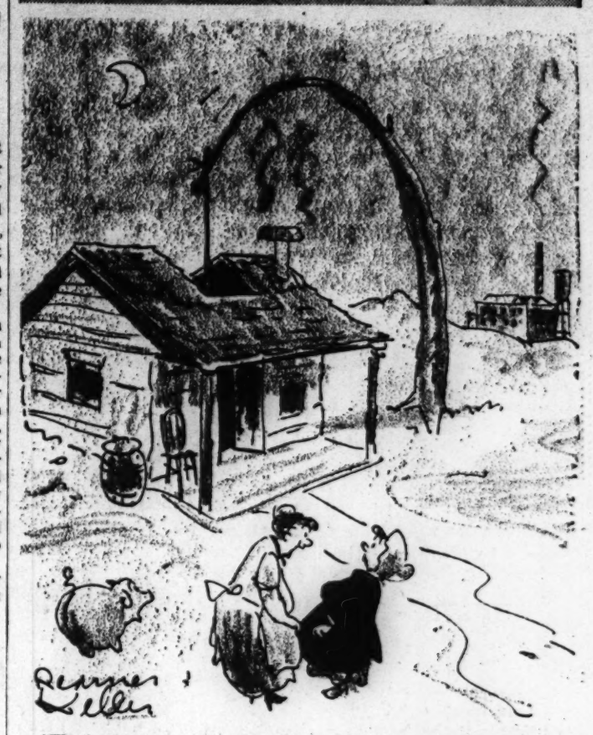
of making his craft stable and airworthy. Even assuming that he had an air-screw of proper size and design, driven by an engine combining the required lightness and power, there would still remain the matter of torque—the tendency of the craft to rotate in one horizontal direction while the propeller rotated in the other.

After many attempts by many inventors, the helicopter seems at last to have been made practical. A recent design, developed by Igor Sikorsky, has shown up so well in tests and demonstrations that the army has ordered a number of them for military use.

The helicopter's big advantage is that it can take off and land vertically and can hover or maintain itself motionless in the air. Its value in military operations is obvious. It can take off and land from any spot big enough to accommodate the machine; it can fly slow enough to remain constantly with a motorized column or a ship convoy; or it can hover at will over any point of particular interest for prolonged observation.

Incidentally, the helicopter is the only thing that flies (excepting the hummingbird) that can fly backward as well as forward. And to this accomplishment, the helicopter adds the unique ability to fly sidewise as well.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller



"That's the way paw gets to work on time now that he can't use the car."

In Lighter Vein

Expensive Method

It had to happen sometime. A lady patron came into the theater and amid some commotion took her seat a few minutes before the curtain fell. She insisted that she always read her books that way.

Quick Promotion

Boy: "I've called about a job for a smart office boy."

Manager: "Sorry. The job was filled yesterday."

Boy: "Then it's a smart manager you need to take the sign out of the window."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo News: Another thing teachers should impress on children in the lower grades—discretion in the management of their parents.

Punch ©: On some stations the railway company is replacing names—removed in 1940 to baffle enemy paratroops—in six-inch letters. On other stations porters will continue to pronounce the names to baffle the traveling public.

Daily Quotation

Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us, or we find it not.—EMERSON

Starving Elk Aided In North Country

Saulte Ste Marie, Canada Canadian lumbermen reported a herd of 18 elk near their camp at High Lake, close to the North Bay-Temiskaming highway in Northern Ontario, to be in a state of near starvation. The animals, it was found, could not look for food because the forming of an ice crust over the snow made movement for them impossible. Game wardens who investigated were able to approach within 50 feet of the trapped animals.

Hearing of the situation members of the North Bay Board of Trade voted to purchase a half ton of hay which, with the help of Game and Fisheries officers, was rushed to the herd of distressed animals.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

Across

1—Who criticized a painting by Apelles?
5—You would expect a track contestant to do what?
7—Who was consort of Geb?
8—What is a garment of tartan worn in Scotland?
9—What is an Anglo-Irish diminutive suffix?
10—What bird was emblem of Athens?
12—Who was Sir Robert Laurie's daughter, celebrated in song?
15—What do you call a native of one of Cape Verde Islands?
19—Tailor.
20—Europe's so-called black bread is made of what?
22—Female of the arna is called what?
23—Speck.
24—What Canadian province lies between Quebec and Manitoba (abbr.)?
25—Who was a son of Hermes, fabled to have led a colony from Arcadia to Italy?

Down

1—If you imported a Saruk for your living room, it would be what?
2—What fruit is seedless through long cultivation?
3—What city was birthplace of Daniel Defoe?
4—What was cause of battle between Tweedledee and Tweedledum?
6—Canche.
11—Toupee is what?
13—In what month was Paderewski born (abbr.)?
14—What is a monk's title?
15—What do you associate with the brave Horatius?
16—What is the first name of creator of the fictional Hercule Poirot?
17—What Byron hero is transformed into shape of Achilles?
18—A seesaw is what?
21—What is Japan's monetary unit?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— ONE MAN WHO HAS GROWN IN IMPORTANCE.

YES, SIR! THAT'S OUR MEAT MAN!
HE USED TO BE THE MEEKEST, MOST POLITE LITTLE MAN, BUT EVER SINCE RATIONING -- WELL. ---
MOTHER, CAN I BE A BUTCHER WHEN I GROW UP?
L.F. VAN ZELM
MY LOUNGE ROBE, OSCAR - AND THE EVENING PAPER, AND MY BUBBLE GUM
WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO BECOME A DIRECTOR IN THE LOCAL BANK.
YOU ARE INVITED TO JOIN THE EXCLUSIVE GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB.
OUR BUTCHER AT HOME

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Stay Out of the Black for the Duration*

By Le Pelley

I CERTAINLY WAS TAKEN IN ON HYMIE DOBSON'S BLACK MARKET !!!
YOU CERTAINLY WERE
HE CAUGHT SEVERAL OTHERS ON IT, TOO..
HE MUST HAVE MADE A FORTUNE BLACKING SHOES --
I GUESS SO.. HIS IDEA WAS TO GET MONEY FOR WAR STAMPS
ANY WAY YOU LOOK AT IT, YOU'RE OUT 15 CENTS
THE MORAL IS -- STAY AWAY FROM BLACK MARKETS
YOU'LL FEEL BETTER...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Dozen Dogs Is Just What We Have!*

By Rodgers

"Did you locate the spy?" I panted, after all the workmen had come out of the war plant gate this afternoon-
"Boy! I was so busy dodging legs I didn't have time for anything else!" Peter paffed-
Which was exactly what happened to me-
"It would take a dozen dogs to do that job properly!" Ol' Peter wagged gloomily—
"Well, cheer up!" I told him. "Tomorrow morning we'll have just that- a dozen Gloom Chasers on the job!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bon Voyage, Jack!*

By The Hagers

"It's getting dark. No planes in sight. The glider we'll board for the night."
"I'm sure I'll sleep, though beds we lack. She rocks just like a cradle, Jack."
"If we could find a way," said he, "To nullify earth's gravity,
We'd reach the moon-." In dreams Jack soared, But I, alas, was not aboard.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Second Front by Air

Has the invasion of Europe already begun? Is the fighting in Tunisia not merely a preliminary to clear the way for a second front, but actually the first big battle of the invasion? The Flying Fortress raid on Sardinia and the report that German reinforcements are being flown to Tunisia makes it clear that for the fliers Europe and Africa form a single battleground. There is no Mediterranean in the air.

For land forces and for earth-bound military minds the 100 miles of sea between Tunisia and Sicily or Sardinia forms a barrier. But for fliers it is hardly more than a similar strip of desert without airfields. And the air over either side is part of the same battlefield. On that battlefield in the last few days Allied air power has displayed such a mastery as to affect both land and sea operations profoundly.

There should be no complacency about the task that still faces the United Nations in North Africa. But the smashing of Cagliari and the shipping in its harbor is only the latest in a series of events which discloses how the tide of Allied air power is rising and how it tips the balance in the whole Mediterranean area. The air blitz which finally broke the Nazi defense at El Hamma and impelled Rommel's withdrawal from the Mareth Line was almost as spectacular.

In both cases Allied planes had the effect of artillery concentrated on vital targets. And along that coastal corridor Rommel must traverse if he is to join von Arnim the bombardment from the air joins that from the sea, where British ships are able to operate freely because of Allied air mastery. The figures which show about 900 Axis planes destroyed since the Tunisian fighting began, with losses running at least two-to-one against the Nazis, explain much that has been happening.

The effect of this air supremacy on the future of the battle for the Tunisian-Italian bridgehead can be very great. The raid on Sardinia may not be repeatable with such complete impunity, but there are many soft spots on the northern shore of the Mediterranean which have little antiaircraft protection and where surprise or superior power will render Nazi fighter defense ineffective. This long-range bombardment of German bases and supply lines not only hampers the reinforcement of Rommel; it renders small his chances of achieving an evacuation anything like as successful as Dunkirk.

At Dunkirk, it may be recalled, the RAF was able not only to protect debarkation in British ports but to hold an umbrella over embarkation on the French coast. Unless Hitler moves to pour vast air forces into the Sicily-Tunis area, the growing might of Allied plane power and the steady decline of Axis air strength will eventually give victory to the Allies. He is unlikely to do that while the RAF and the American Eighth Air force are "invading" Europe daily from their great base in Britain and taxing the Luftwaffe's defenses to the breaking point.

Troop Cars Will Help

At long last, the War Department has decided that "troop cars" shall be built, and railroadmen are meeting in Chicago to discuss the construction of 1,500 such cars. Essentially, these are typical steel box-cars, but with windows, steam-hose, sanitary facilities, and three tiers of berths, in which approximately 39 men may sleep.

One objection heretofore raised has been that American troops have never been handled in box-cars (despite the famed "40 men and eight horses," familiar to the AEF in World War One), and it was felt that to establish such a precedent would imply that American standards were being lowered. But such is not the case. The cars will be comfortable, clean, warm, well-equipped. When no longer needed for this purpose, they may easily be converted into standard-type box-cars.

The War Department decision is sensible for other reasons. A train of as many as 100 such cars may be handled by one crew, with one freight locomotive. By contrast, a similar movement of troops handled in regular Pullmans would require from five to eight trains, each with passenger locomotive and train-crew. The savings to American railroads will be prodigious. The passenger engines thus released ought to be diverted to the movement of tank-cars containing oil and gasoline eastward. Thus, shorter trains of tankers, moving on passenger train-schedules, would lift the movement of oil from a present slow average of 10 to 15 miles per hour to a point much higher.

The Interdependent States

Just before the President recommended the vast NRPB postwar plan to Congress, the Council of State Governments announced a series of regional conferences to consider similar postwar problems, including rehabilitation, and the reconstruction of industry, agriculture and trade. This announcement—all but drowned out by the fanfare given the President's plan—heralds a new era in State co-operation.

The Council of State Governments, formed some years ago to relieve the difficulties caused by interstate trade barriers, is the States' answer to the threat of Federal regulation implied in the plan now before Congress. The Council has been quietly working to settle disputes between States over discriminatory laws on trucking, labor, and commerce. Progress had been slow until the war emergency revealed the urgent need for action.

This is really getting at the root of the problem. There are some reforms which the Federal Government will always find difficulty in enforcing as long as State sovereignty is acknowledged. Washington may and should plan for national action on questions which affect the Nation's safety; but the States themselves must voluntarily revise their tariffs in order to make any interstate plan work. The force of events is making it evident that this voluntary revision is the only alternative to the eventual loss of States' rights altogether.

It is a hopeful sign that the States are willing to start tearing down their boundary fences and sharing back yards for the common welfare.

"Haberdasherily" Speaking

At the outset, we should like to say that this is very serious. We feel impelled to stipulate this because we can picture the slight upturn of lips as we mention Winnie's siren suit and Joe's tunic.

But we are not the first to decry the utter senselessness of men's garb. Miss Hawes of Fashions and Spinach or Spinach and Fashions or Spinach with Fash . . . where were we? Yes, definitely, men are long suffering. The French, through a Revolution, won freedom from knee breeches and stockings, emerging with trousers, which the English in consonance with their national policy of avoiding troubles of their own by improving on the mistakes of others, gave a certain balloon-like cut (reaching its apogee in the American zoot suit) so they can be tolerated with what passes for comfort.

The rest of the regalia, however, is still designed with one eye on the surplus cotton problem. As for collars and ties, those choking, twisting . . .

Nothing, except possibly three or four phrases anent the rug eater of Berchtesgaden endeared Winston Churchill to American men quite so much as those photographs of him on the White House lawn in a siren suit. His oral endorsement was not notable, merely a repetition of what we have for some years known, namely, that the cover-all is the most practical item of wearing apparel yet devised. But the fact that Winnie could take time out from tidying up the world to promote the good cause made him a paid-up member in Brother Tutt's Sacred Camels of King Menelik.

We have seen plenty of pictures of Voroshilov in trim uniforms. "Tim" looks a bit snug in his sometimes, and hemmed in with medals; but Old Joe! There's solid comfort for you. That loose tunic is good for a state dinner to Eden and Harriman, or to lay the cornerstone for the new monkey house in the Park of Culture and Rest. Haberdasherly speaking, it's all the same to Joe.

All this is brought to mind by the forward-looking advertisement offering for public sale, at a price scarcely designed for the century of the common man, duplicates of Winnie's siren suit and Joe's tunic suit. We consider this very important news.

Emancipation of men from the absurdities of present-day dress, which common sense failed to achieve, may now be won by the subtle and more persuasive advertising arts. It's so hopeful, we'd like to see something about it added to the Atlantic Charter, a sort of Fifth Freedom.

But what will FDR wear to the conference?

It's not so much that our garbage man has our receptacle looking like a squeezed toothpaste tube; it's the unhappy fact that we can't trade it in on a new one, that hurts.

The Bookshelf

Shanghai to the Solomons

Clark Lee, a big, quiet Associated Press man liked by everyone, left Shanghai at almost the last minute. He reached Manila just before Pearl Harbor. After a round trip to mountain-nestling Baguio—up by motor, back mostly on foot dodging the Japanese—he saw grim weeks of defense on Corregidor and Bataan, finally making a hairbreadth escape by ship southward, going to the Solomons, Australia, New Zealand, back to Honolulu, and out again to the Solomons on a carrier. He was the first correspondent to fly on a combat mission.

His experiences through the foregoing, coupled with some pointed personal observations, sum up into a remarkable book—THEY CALL IT PACIFIC (New York: Viking. $3). An economical but telling style is coupled with as good a reportorial eye as there is in the business. Few volumes as good are likely to come from this or any war.

Those with special interest in the Philippines will find here probably the most complete account yet available of a still somewhat puzzling business. What this and most of the rest of the story boils down to is a case of too little, with not even some more too late. Washington wrote off the Philippines but didn't make the fact clear to its defenders.

Mr. Lee tries to be sparing of his personal views but occasionally he swings short and hard. To the Filipinos, he thinks, it finally made no difference whether independence from America came or not—"they lost their country, which was all that could have happened anyway."

Of censorship Mr. Lee says that nobody objected to withholding information from the enemy but there was objection to "the inefficiency, inconsistency, and lack of understanding with which censorship was administered."

He never understood why our air force was wiped out in the Philippines, but among other things the pilots were all lunching in a group, orders to attack had never come because Congress hadn't yet declared war (though the war was known to be on), the planes were lined up in straight rows, and radio detecting equipment was inadequate. In this as in much else we had to learn by experience—but we did learn, and fast.

Soldier for soldier, Mr. Lee declares, his complete experience showed that the American troops are better than the Japanese. "What made the Japanese tough foes was their refusal to surrender." He quotes General MacArthur as terming the Japanese "a first-class fighting man. These troops facing me on Bataan may not be as good as the best troops in the World War, but it would take the best troops to beat them." From the technical point of view, Mr. Lee feels, "the really amazing feature . . . was the thoroughness and perfection of their preparations. . . . The entire Japanese plan was a desperate gamble but everything, everywhere, broke right for them. Their audaciousness paid great dividends."

When it came time for Mr. Lee to work close-up with the Navy, it is clear that the conservatism of its high command irked him greatly, he had been with men who must risk everything whether or no; yet here he ran into admirals (and some under them) who believed in caution. Pearl Harbor was a great blow to them. "Their instinct was to cover up, to assume the defensive rather than to seek out the enemy for a finish fight." Thus a tremendous U. S. task force was ordered to turn back when within 150 miles of Wake Island, he says.

Yet the Japanese, too, made their mistakes. At Pearl Harbor, Mr. Lee feels, they lost their chance to win the war. It was our good fortune that our carriers were at sea, and the battleships the Japanese hit were already "ready for the scrap pile"—in fact, Mr. Lee feels that the battleship has had its day. "If, instead of hitting the battleships, the Japs had aimed their bombs and torpedoes at the docks, shops, oil tanks and shore installations in Pearl Harbor, the entire course of the war would have been changed. They could easily have knocked out Pearl Harbor as a base, forcing our navy back to the Pacific Coast."

R. G.

Our Readers Say—

Praise for General Kenney

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please accept my hearty congratulations on your fine article headed "Pacific Call: Just a Few More Planes." In it you paid a fine tribute to the man who deserves the major credit for the recent annihilating victory over the Japanese—Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney. The whole fleet of 22 ships, carrying 15,000 troops, and in addition over 100 supporting planes, were wiped out, with the loss to Kenney's force of only four planes.

This will unquestionably go down in history as one of the most complete victories at the lowest cost ever to be won in warfare. It was due to the leadership, skillful planning, and outstanding ability of our Commanding General of Allied Air Forces, Southwest Pacific Area, George C. Kenney of Brookline, Massachusetts, supported by as fine a group of pilots as are to be found anywhere.

General Kenney has been flying for 26 years in all kinds of planes. When World War One ended, he clearly saw the future of air power, and so decided to stay in the Army and make it his career. In order to do so he had to accept a demotion from a captain to a second lieutenant. During the intervening years he fought for a greater Air Force.

As I was in the same squadron with General Kenney in the first World War, I saw the beginnings of his career. He was then one of the outstanding pilots in our squadron, which was the 91st. This squadron did reconnaissance work back of the German lines.

When first at the front, the 91st Squadron was attached to the Eighth French Army, commanded by General Giraud, who was so impressed with its work that he sent our commanding officer, Major Reynolds, a special letter of commendation. Later the squadron was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with palm by General Pétain.

With this background of war experience, followed by 25 years' work devoted to his branch of the service, General Kenney is well qualified to lead our Air Force in one of the toughest assignments of the war.

S. PRESCOTT FAY

Framingham Center, Mass.

The New Favorite

Down the Middle of the Road

Peace Planning à la Metternich

By Erwin D. Canham

In this newspaper the day before yesterday, Roscoe Drummond revealed President Roosevelt's plan to keep the press away from the impending International Conference on Food Problems. In a vigorous dispatch, Mr. Drummond argued the press's right to observe—sometimes at a proper distance—such important events as this and other United Nations conferences.

In urging privacy for the food conference, President Roosevelt's representatives asked that it might work without the handicap of constant interruption by a large number of members of the working press. They suggested that the problems to be discussed are of a delicate nature, possibly affecting the unity of the United Nations. It was said that if the conference were held in a large city where many reporters are present, it would afford an opportunity for playing one nation against the other to produce an atmosphere in which negotiations would be extremely difficult.

Mr. Drummond's dispatch made clear that these suggestions are part of a trend to sidetrack the press, which has been very noticeable in the President of recent years.

It is important that the public should understand why newspapers regard these as dangerous suggestions. It is important because altogether too many people will say: "Well, why shouldn't they have privacy?" When a large number of Washington correspondents protested at the secrecy of the President's nationwide tour last fall, a great many people with whom this writer talked were prone to say: "Oh, newspaper men are a nuisance anyway. I don't blame Roosevelt. Let the poor man alone sometimes!"

For these unfavorable reactions, the newspapers have chiefly themselves to blame. Unless newspapers are careful, there may one day be a large-scale reaction or revulsion against their present policies. Indeed, despite the present prosperity of newspapers, a certain degree of lack-of-confidence in the veracity of their attitudes already exists. And no wonder. Only a couple of weeks ago, a great newspaper of our acquaintance spread this headline across its front page, in 144-point type: "Rommel on Ropes." Next day, on an inside page, in 18-point type it was forced to confess: "Rommel Off Ropes Again." This situation was not typical. Few newspapers are frank enough to eat their words. Otherwise it happens every day.

There have been mischievous newspapers and correspondents in attendance at many important international conferences for many years. If anything, they used to be more irritating than they have been lately. In the greatest days of the London Times, late in the last century, it carried its hostility to the policies of certain British Cabinets to a point which today might be called treasonable. But The Times pressed its attacks in the name of a free press, and unquestionably the institution of press freedom was of far greater public importance than the passing inconveniences caused by The Times to politicians.

Great and perspicacious correspondents were on the spot at nearly all important international conferences for the last century. And always, politicians have chafed under the necessity of dealing with the press. Always they have pleaded that their negotiations were "delicate" and might be upset by publicity. As a correspondent at most big international meetings from 1926 to 1933, I saw the good and the bad of the present system. And there is no doubt that the good immeasurably outweighs the bad.

It is in no way necessary for such meetings to be open and public for the requirements of journalism to be met. Many negotiations have to be in executive session. Sometimes, too, the publicity can be reduced to a bare minimum. But it is important that the press have an opportunity to meet and question the statesmen or their representatives during the various stages of such meetings.

I venture to say that President Roosevelt would regard the publicity circumstances that surrounded the negotiations of the Hull trade agreements as nearly ideal. The negotiations were private, yet they were held in Washington, and correspondents could always seek an interview with the participants. Few ever tried to do so. But the opportunity was an adequate safeguard.

If, as seems possible, President Roosevelt's heady publicity-free experience at Casablanca and in touring the United States has given him a technique which he intends to apply to the postwar planning negotiations, it is imperative that newspapers and public speak up in behalf of open covenants at once. And it is imperative that the President's closest advisers tell him pointedly of the dangers he is raising.

Some advisers, like Harry Hopkins, have suffered so at the hands of the press that they probably encourage the President in his escapism. Other public men—for instance Herbert Hoover, also victim of press attack—have sought to escape. But wise and experienced counselors—like Elmer Davis or Stephen Early—can give the President a better long-range view. Because if this peace and the postwar plan are to be made in snug privacy at Hot Springs, Bermuda, or Cocos Island and handed to the press and public on a silver platter afterward, they just won't work. Democracy will be set back just about to the year of Metternich, and we will be threatened with the era of reaction which recent State Department behavior has chillingly evoked.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

A Nation's Greatness

I believe there is no permanent greatness to a nation except it be based upon morality. I do not care for military greatness or military renown. I care for the condition of the people among whom I live. There is no man in England who is less likely to speak irreverently to the crown and monarchy of England than I am; but crowns, coronets, miters, military display, the pomp of war, wide colonies, and a huge empire are, in my view, all trifles, light as air, and not worth considering, unless with them you can have a fair share of comfort, contentment, and happiness among the great body of the people. Palaces, baronial castles, great halls, stately mansions, do not make a nation. The nation in every country dwells in the cottage.

—JOHN BRIGHT in a speech at Birmingham, England, in 1858.

The Wide Horizon

Spring Invasion

By M. D. Gieberich

Like the American soldiers, spring invades Africa from the west and, like them, moves east. Leaving Casablanca and Rabat, spring lingers at Fez in a brave attempt to eclipse the glory of tiled mosques and palaces, to touch with a wizard's wand the gardens of past sultans and viziers, and to evoke anemones in the shade of silvered olive trees.

Overnight the snow-capped mountains are merged in a sea of countless colored flowers. Roads are rivers of violets separating interminable leagues of purple and yellow iris. The lowlands are filled with them, an oncoming tide rising to join the avalanche of gold and purple and crimson descending from the snowy crest which is the last bulwark between them and the sky.

The tide of flowers, flowing onward, swirls about the walls of Meknes, bringing a message to the storks of frogs, young and tender, among the iris. The storks build their nests high, regardless of the purpose or sanctity of the spot they have chosen. There they sit clacking their beaks and looking down on the creatures called men who wander about without the tiniest frog to show for their pains.

When spring has paused and passed, leaving Meknes as brown as it was a month before, the memory of it will be recalled by the flowered shutters of the closed shops that make each street a picture gallery glowing with the painted panels.

Spring stops at the hill town of Taza, and the grapevines, laced on arbors which shade the streets, are freshly green against the backdrop of multicolored mountains.

Taza was not always the peaceful town it is today. It has had its tragic hour. A little more than twenty years ago it was the scene of a pogrom—only the Arabs did not call it that. Word was given out that the Jews must go, and soon after a morning came when no living Jew walked the arbored streets. In one night the Hebrew population of Taza might never have existed, and not until March of this year have the rules and regulations concerning Jews in North Africa been ameliorated by Giraud in defiance of Vichy.

Oujda, near the frontier, wakes to fervid life with the coming of the flowers. Although Oujda is farther from Spanish Morocco than from French Algeria, it is nearer the former in feeling and custom than any other Arab town. It has its local industries of basket and carpet weaving and fashioning of tooled leather goods. It also has its bullring, and spring, which brings color to the country, heralds the initial *corrida*.

A Spanish matador, in satin and velvet, rubs shoulders with Berber and Algerian, Moroccan and Tunisian. No one and no thing is incongruous in Oujda. The advertisement of an American sewing machine is posted on the wall with the announcement of a bullfight. From one café will come the music of radio or phonograph. From another, the thin wail of a native flute piped to the drumming of a dabourka. With advancing spring, Oujda is as hectic and improbable as if it had been created by a cinema director of Hollywood.

From Algiers on the sea the stream of flowers flows farther eastward. At first glance they appear to have by-passed Constantine. One only sees the aerie of dwellings clinging gauntly on the brink of the Rumel gorge, but in the cork forests beyond the city there are carpets of crocus, pale lavender tipped with flame, a delicate fringe to the gorgeous blossoming of the Atlas.

So the flood of flowers moves across the continent to Tunisia, decisive battle ground of the African invasion, carrying with it the hope of the world that the only invasions hereafter will be by spring which from time immemorial has routed winter from the Atlas region with an army of flowers.

Mirror of World Opinion

And Cut the Price, Too?

If ever there was a time to do away with the double feature (and this often has been proposed) it is now, if for no other reasons than those so frankly and convincingly given by the Office of War Information—that materials employed in the industry are needed for war purposes, such as smokeless powder.

—*Portland Oregonian.*

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